

Waco Morning News

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GERMANS RENEW STUBBORN ATTACKS TO EAST OF WARSAW

Invaders Fortify Themselves Along the Line Through Russian Poland and Again Commence Fighting, Endeavoring to Cross Vistula to Open Battle at Nowo Georgiewsk.

PLAN TO JOIN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FORCES

Military Men Now Express Belief That Emperor's Army Has Designs on Ivangorod, From Which It Is About Seventy Miles Away—Petrograd Says Neither Ivangorod Nor Nowo Georgiewsk Can Be Taken.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 3.—Having fortified themselves along the line through Sochaczew, Skiernewice, Rawka and Opoczno, Russian Poland, the Germans have renewed their stubborn attacks simultaneously to the south and west of Warsaw and have endeavored to cross the Vistula river near Czerwinski, evidently with the intention of directing a movement against Nowo Georgiewsk. This is the information contained in dispatches received here from the eastern war theater.

In the south near Grotzky the Germans are attempting an advance towards the Vistula in the region midway between Warsaw and Ivangorod, it is said.

The German plan, according to the dispatches, seems to be to have the Austro-German forces which are near Konskie and moving in the general direction of Radom and Ivangorod, join the German forces around Grotzky in besieging Ivangorod.

Military men here express the opinion it is now apparent that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's real goal is not so much Warsaw, whose capture would give him only a moral advantage, as Nowo Georgiewsk and Ivangorod, for the Germans, in order to keep western Poland, must possess the latter two places. It is assured, however, that the Germans are still 60 or 70 miles from Ivangorod and that every day the probability of taking these places is lessened.

The general opinion expressed in Petrograd is that neither Ivangorod nor Nowo Georgiewsk can be taken.

SWITZERLAND REMAINS NEUTRAL.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Dr. Arthur Hoffman, the retiring Swiss president, who remains minister of foreign affairs, says Switzerland intends to remain absolutely neutral, according to the Berne correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*.

Dr. Hoffman denies his country is favoring Germany in the matter of provisions, particularly wheat, saying Switzerland has scarcely enough for her needs. He asserts the government has no control over shipments through Switzerland and that the recent supply of meat sent to Germany in sealed cars coming from Italy is not Switzerland's concern.

Fighting in the West.

Berlin, by Wireless, to London, Jan. 3.—The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters says:

"Western Theatre—Some of the enemy's ships, accompanied by torpedo boats, appeared off Westende (Belgium) yesterday afternoon without firing."

"On the whole, the western front artillery fight took place. An infantry attack by the enemy followed to the north of Ste. Menehould (in the Aronne forest), it was beaten off with severe losses to the French."

"In East Prussia and North Poland there is no change in the situation."

"To the west of the Vistula river our troops succeeded in taking a specially strengthened point in the vicinity of the Russians at Borjnow after several days of very hard fighting, in which we captured 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns."

"According to reports from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, great transports of Russian prisoners from the latest battles are on the way there."

Prayers for Victory.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Special prayers were said today in all the English churches in Italy for the ultimate victory of the triple entente nations.

In the chapel of the English college, Cardinal Gasquet and the new British minister to the Vatican, Sir Henry Howard, were among those who participated in the communion service.

Their action was in striking contrast to that of the members of the British embassy to the Quirinal, none of whom was present at any service.

It also was remarked that the rector and the vice rector of the Irish college did not participate in the service nor attend the reception given by Cardinal Gasquet in honor of Sir Henry Howard.

Turkish Troops Take Town.

Constantinople, via London, Jan. 3.—The Turkish war office today gave out the following statement:

"Our troops took Ardahan (a Russian town) unchanged."

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

No decisive engagements are noted in the latest official communications issued by the various governments.

The situation in Belgium and northern France has not changed materially in several weeks past, while in the east the reports are at variance.

From Petrograd it is announced that the Russians have successfully repulsed the German attacks on the Baura and Rawka rivers while the Germans announce the capture by their forces of Borjnow, a strong Russian point of support, in which a thousand prisoners were taken and that to the east of the Rawka river the German attack is proceeding steadily.

Newspaper dispatches forecast possible grave happenings in the Balkans. The revolutionary situation in Albania is said to have grown much worse and it is declared that the efforts of the Christian Balkan states to secure the neutrality of Bulgaria apparently have not met with complete success and that Greece, Serbia and Rumania are preparing for eventualities.

Conscription may be enforced in Great Britain. This was intimated in a speech made by Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to

the admiralty. Referring to men without dependents who have not enlisted he said:

"If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

Popel is hopeful that during January many wounded soldiers incapable of further fighting will be returned to their homelands. Most of the belligerent nations have agreed to the request for an exchange of such prisoners.

Switzerland, according to the retiring president of the republic, Dr. Hoffmann, who will hold the portfolio of foreign affairs, intends to remain absolutely neutral.

Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the retirement applications of two more generals who were active in the disastrous Servian campaign.

Great Britain has notified the United States government that seized cargoes of turpentine and resin and copper shipped before there were placed on the contraband list have been or will be paid for. No cargoes for Italy, it is announced, have been held up since Dec. 4. Negotiations are in progress with a view of removing the embargo on rubber.

Professor in University Wins Wife but Loses Job

Chicago, Jan. 3.—George Enfield Frazier, comptroller of the University of Illinois and professor of public accounting here, has lost his job through winning as his promised wife Miss Helen James, daughter of Edmund James, president of the university. Today President James announced the resignation of his future son-in-law had been accepted and coupled with it

the statement that no son-in-law could serve on the same faculty with him.

"In my judgment the appointment and promotion of relatives of influential persons on the staff to positions in the university is one of the serious defects of American colleges and university administration," said President James.

On "Immortal" List



GEN. VILLA ORDERS CABRAL TO ASSUME CHARGE IN SONORA

GUTIERREZ GOVERNMENT DECIDES CHANGE IS BEST WAY TO HANDLE SITUATION AND SUCCESSOR TO MAYTORENA WITH 2000 TROOPS WILL GO TO NACO.

COMBINED FORCES 12,000 MEN

CARRANZA ARMY IN THAT SECTION TOTALS ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND, ACCORDING TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SCOTT—AGREEMENT FOR NEUTRALITY STILL PENDING, BUT SIGNATURES ARE EXPECTED.

Washington, Jan. 3.—General Villa, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Gutierrez government, has ordered General Cabral with 8,000 men to take charge of the general situation in Sonora, superseding General Maytorena at Naco.

This order is said to have been decided upon by the Gutierrez government as the best way to prevent continuance of hostilities at Naco and Agua Prieta, where there are comparatively small Carranza forces.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, who went to Naco in an effort to obtain the neutralization of that place and prevent bullets from falling into American territory, has advised the war department that the Cabral troops are now at Casas Grandes. Maytorena has delayed signing any agreement to remove his forces pending arrival of Cabral. The combined Cabral and Maytorena forces total about 12,000 men, with General Hill, the Carranza adherent, has about 4,000 men.

Officials here, beyond saying that the situation would presently adjust itself, declined to comment on it. It is generally believed, however, that General Cabral will sign an agreement by which Naco will be declared neutral and the Hill forces be permitted to go to Agua Prieta.

General Cabral, it is thought in some quarters, then would endeavor to drive the Hill garrison out of Agua Prieta across the American line, where they would probably be welcomed. Should the Hill forces elect to remain in Naco, setting further hostilities in the belief that the Gutierrez troops would not dare to attack them, those familiar with the situation at Naco say an attack may be in an overwhelming number without firing into American territory.

The Gutierrez government has given assurances, as has General Carranza, that there will be no firing in any event into American territory if it can be avoided.

Officials here are awaiting the outcome of these developments before deciding on a course for the future, but both Mexican factions have been told in emphatic terms there must be no further casualties on the American side.

EL PASO, TEX., Jan. 3.—In addition to the campaigns against the Carranza forces on the east and west coasts, 8,000 Villa troops, cavalry and artillery, are on their way to the northern border. It was said with authority that they are being sent to engage the Carranza forces at Naco, Sonora, and those of Ynez Salazar in Chihuahua state.

Gen. Juan Cabral commands the forces. He is a Sonora leader and a close friend of Governor Maytorena. It was learned definitely today that

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WARDEN OF SING SING SUBMITS 1ST REPORT

NEW PRISON MANAGER SAYS 34 CASES TRIED DURING INITIAL MONTH OF HIS WORK.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing prison, made public today statistics covering the first month of the new rules in Sing Sing.

The report shows that in December last the "prisoners' court" made up of prisoners elected by the inmates of Sing Sing, handled thirty-four cases all minor offenses. Guards had preferred charges in eighteen cases and the prisoners against other prisoners in sixteen cases.

The court rendered verdicts of guilty in twenty-eight cases, not guilty in three cases and dismissed three cases. Nine appeals of the "supreme court," composed of the warden, principal keeper and head of the prisoners' organization, resulted in judgment affirmed in six cases, one was reversed and two are pending.

In December, 1913, the report shows 117 offenders were tried. A year ago the offenses included twenty-eight fights, ten charges growing out of strikes, twelve cases of insubordination and one of felonious assault.

Osborne said:

"Their action was in striking contrast to that of the members of the British embassy to the Quirinal, none of whom was present at any service.

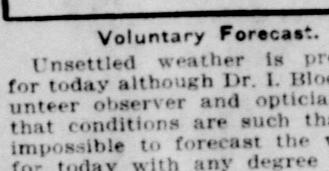
It also was remarked that the rector and the vice rector of the Irish college did not participate in the service nor attend the reception given by Cardinal Gasquet in honor of Sir Henry Howard.

LONDON CHURCHES CROWDED.

London, Jan. 3.—Large crowds crowded London churches for the ob-

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

HEY FELLERS COME ON' SNOOPY STIGGINS IS GOING TO THE DENTIST TO GIT A TOOTH PULLED!



VOLUNTARY FORECAST.

Unsettled weather is predicted for today although Dr. L. Block, volunteer observer and optician, says that conditions are such that it is impossible to forecast the weather for today with any degree of certainty.

Local Temperatures.

Temperatures for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock last night: Maximum 55 at noon, minimum 48 at 6 a.m., barometer 30.32, humidity 70, wind passage 40 miles, highest 9 miles an hour at 11 p.m., rainfall .15 inch.

Government Forecast.

WICHITA, KAN., Jan. 3.—West Texas—Fair Monday, except in south; Tuesday fair.

EAST TEXAS—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday, except fair Tuesday in northwest.

LOUISIANA—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday.

Peace Messages to Be Delivered Feb. 14 in 100,000 Pulpits

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A movement inaugurated by the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America to have Sunday, February 14, next, observed as a centenary peace Sunday, as one of the features of the celebration of 100 years of peace between the United States and Great Britain will result in peace messages being delivered in 100,000 pulpits and peace programs in Sunday schools and young people's societies all over the nation. It was announced tonight by Rev. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary to

Chicago Scientist Talks to Monkeys



CAPITAL OFFICIALS EXPECT REPLY FROM ENGLAND THIS WEEK

GOVERNMENT LOOKS FORWARD TO CLEARING THE AIR OF UNCERTAINTY PREVALENT OVER THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGOES.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONFIDENT

Executive and Advisors Believe Great Britain Will Recognize the Position of United States and That It Is No Different From Former's Situation as a Neutral in War.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Officials of the Washington government expect the coming week to clear the air of much of the uncertainty prevalent over the seizure of American cargoes and ships by the allies. With the expected answer from Great Britain to the American note of protest of a week ago, the decision of scores of special cases probably will be expedited.

The dispatch of the note covering the general situation has, for the moment, sidetracked some of the individual cases. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, who has been conducting much of the negotiation in this connection, has not been at the state department since news of the sending of the note was made public. It is believed that pending the deliberations of the British government on the general subject of neutral commerce, he is awaiting further instructions before continuing his negotiations.

President Wilson and his advisers

are confident Great Britain will recog-

nize the position of the United

States does not differ from that which

Great Britain repeatedly has main-

tained in wars in which England was

a neutral. Although the American

note cited Lord Salisbury's doctrine

contending that foodstuffs are contra-

band only when proved to be destined

to an enemy force, state department

officials say, moreover, the absence of

international law and archives of dip-

lomatic correspondence concerning

contraband and the rights of neutrals

in time of war are filled with cases

and principles thoroughly justifying

the American contentions. They point

out, for example, that a much more

drastically-phrased series of notes was

sent by England to Russia when the

latter was at war with Japan in 1904.

Not only did England declare food-

stuffs must be shown to be for the use

of an army or navy, but specific pro-

test was entered "against the practice

that certain articles or classes of ar-

chives are as contraband of war, re-

gardless of the well established rights

of neutrals."

In another communication between

England and Russia during the same

GOVERNMENT SHIP PURCHASE BILL NEXT

IMMIGRATION MEASURE PASSED AND READY FOR ADJUSTMENT BY COMMITTEE.

CONFERENCE WITH WILSON

President Indicates to Senator Fletcher That Consideration Be Expedited.

Washington, Jan. 3.—With the immigration bill passed by both houses and ready for adjustment by the joint conference committee the senate probably will undertake next the government ship purchase bill, which already has been reported by the commerce committee.

Senator Fletcher, acting chairman of the committee, in charge of the bill, conferred with President Wilson yesterday and it was indicated the president very much desired consideration of the measure be expedited as much as possible.

Tomorrow a minority report from republican members of the commerce committee will be filed by Senator Burton. Senator Vardaman is the only democratic member of the committee who voted against favorable report on the bill. Whether he will sign the minority report, the Mississippi senator has not indicated.

Of immediate interest in congress is the fate of the immigration bill, President Wilson having indicated repeatedly that he disliked the literacy test as a form of restriction for aliens. Democratic supporters of the bill who fought for its passage through many legislative vicissitudes said today they believed the president would sign the bill because of the other immigration reforms which it contains, waiving his objection to the new restrictive features. On one occasion several weeks ago, the president let it be known that he objected to the literacy test but he further stated that he had not made up his mind what final course he would take, because of the many meritorious features of the measure. Later stronger indications came from white house sources that the power of the veto might be exercised should the literacy test requirement be retained.

Military preparedness of the country will come to the fore again during the week. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been urging special investigation of the subject, having been granted a hearing by the house committee on military affairs. The Massachusetts member will make his first appearance before the committee tomorrow.

Questions on the senate committee on Philippine Islands will resume hearings on the Jones bill to pave the way for Philippine independence. Secretary of War Garrison is expected to be a witness during the week.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has asked former President Roosevelt, who expressed a desire to be heard on the Colombian treaty when it was under consideration last summer, what his present wish is in the matter. The committee will renew consideration of the \$25,000,000 treaty next Wednesday. It is also planned to bring up the Nicaraguan treaty in executive session of the senate, the committee having reported it favorably several weeks ago.

Banquet Oration.

A few quotations indicating that Anatolia would have luxuriated in our banquet oratory.

"I had not expected to be called upon this evening."

"I shall speak only a few minutes of your valuable time."

"I cannot expect to compete with the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me."

"This is the happiest moment of my life."

"Never have I looked into more intelligent faces."

"I am overwhelmed by this array of beauty."

"The keys of the city are yours. Go any place you wish. You will be welcome. There shall be no harm come to you."

"I am reminded of an experience I had while walking in Fourth street the other day."

"I am sure you will profit greatly by what you have heard here this evening."

"And now, in conclusion, let me say

"Thanking you for your attention and enthusiasm."

Ad infinitum.—Louisville Times.

The Ruling Prejudice.

The Buyer—it looks very well. The lines are rarely beautiful. It's quite classic in fact."

The Salesman—Yes, it's attracting quite a lot of attention.

"A very recent importation?"

"No."

"I beg your pardon. Am I to understand you can't buy Paris creation?"

"It isn't. It's strictly American."

"How absurd. I don't see how you have the assurance to make it so prominent. Why, the thing is absolutely impossible. There isn't a bit of style to it. Any one can see at half a glance that it's faulty in every way. Not made in Paris. Good morning."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Light House Target



This photograph, made immediately after the raid of a German squadron on the towns of Whitby, Scarborough and Hartlepool, on the northeastern coast of England, illustrates how one German gunner sent a shell hurtling through the lighthouse at Scarborough.

British Embassy Tells of Shipping

Mother and 3 Children Found Dead in Home

Washington, Jan. 3.—The British embassy tonight issued its first statement on the shipping situation since the publication of the American note. It cleared up one point which the United States had asked for information by announcing that turpentine and resin shipped from this country before those articles were declared contraband would be paid for when seized. The statement said:

"Turpentine and resin shipped before the publication of the order placing them on the contraband list will be paid for."

"All copper shipped before the date of the declaration that copper was contraband has been paid for or released."

"No cargoes for Italy have been held up at Gibraltar since December 4. Italian ships carrying cargoes of commodities of which export from Italy is prohibited are not interfered with unless there is clear evidence of fraudulent intentions on the part of the shippers."

"Negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to the removal of the embargo on rubber against a pledge to export, similar to that agreed with regard to German armaments."

"Did ye notice how ole Mason's daughter has shot up, Jack?" he asked his son one day. "Says me she is getting quite a handsome young fellow."

"Father," said Jack, enthusiastically. "She is as beautiful as Hebe."

"As he be!" ejaculated the old man.

"Blame it all, where's your eyes, boy?" Joe's got a face like a pig in a fit. It's her mother she gets her looks from, she's as beautiful as she be!"—EX-CHANGE.

Setting Him Right.

John was home from college for the winter vacation, and before long was infatuated with the beauty of a neighbor.

His father noticed his evident admiration.

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"Blame it all, where's your eyes, boy?" Joe's got a face like a pig in a fit. It's her mother she gets her looks from, she's as beautiful as she be!"—EX-CHANGE.

Took No Chances.

Johnny was sent to the cellar to draw a pitcher of cider. When he got back the guest commanded him:

"You must have good judgment to fill the pitcher so accurately in the dark without running it over."

"Aw, that ain't hard," replied Johnny.

"Yer see, when the elder got up to the first joint of my thumb I stopped."

Houston Chronicle.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

WHEN CONSTIPATED OR BILIOUS GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS."

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a spoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle, which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

Tau, the official publication of the German socialist trade union, the greatest workingmen's organization, reviewing the year of 1913, says:

"We know to hold out and we shall do so. Our conditions are based not only on the strength of organization and education of discipline in the army, but also on the love of country that unites all Germans without exception. If the war keeps on for months or for years it will surely force the nation into more united solidarity and increase her forces immeasurably. The Germans will emerge from the world war the strongest of the belligerents."

Situation in East, Critics Say, Is Steadily Improving

Berlin, Jan. 3, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The office press bureau today gave out the following items:

"The situation in the east is considered by the military critics to be steadily improving. They believe the Russian counter offensive in Galicia has been utterly shattered for the time, at least. Events in the east, however, have so frequently brought surprises that predictions as to the situation there can not be made safely."

"The small amount of space given by all the newspapers to the western war theater apparently is indicative of a feeling that the central point of interest still is in Poland and that the struggle in the west has settled down into a monotonous endurance test."

"The newspapers profess to have received information that the English in their recent raid on Czushaven did absolutely no damage. It is believed four of the English aeroplanes were shot down. The cruiser Arethusa was badly damaged and another cruiser somewhat damaged by German bombs. In addition it is believed two small torpedo boat destroyers were damaged."

"The Tamina (Constantinople newspaper) published an interview with the

AN EXTREME RAINY WINTER IN EUROPE

FLOODS IN RIVER VALLEYS OF COUNTRY PREVENTS ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

FRENCH GAIN LITTLE GROUND

Germans Capture an Important Russian Position in East.

London, Jan. 3, 10:40 p. m.—The extremely rainy winter, the worst Europe has experienced in years, causing floods in the river valleys of the continent as well as those of England, has prevented any operations on a large scale on the western battle front and has seriously interfered with those in the east.

There have been heavy artillery engagements from the sea to the Swiss borders and occasional attacks by the infantry of the opposing armies, which, while recognized, have added a few yards to the territory in the possession of the attacking forces, but have always proved costly adventures.

The French have gained a little ground between Albert and Roye, just north of the point where the line turns eastward and to the east of Reims and southwest of Verdun, where the attempts to make the German positions at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, untenable, are proceeding slowly. They have also made some advance in Alsace, but have suffered a repulse to the northwest of St. Meneghem.

In the south, the French have captured the important Russian position at Borjomi, but elsewhere they have been unable to make headway against the Russians, who, as defenders of well fortified positions, are aided by the wet weather and muddy roads, which hinder the German movements.

The Austrians claim to have checked the Russian advance near Gorlice, on the South Galician railway, west of Jaslo, but apparently the battle here has not yet been concluded.

The Russians, on the other hand, have taken the Austrian positions near Uzks Pass, which should open another entrance for them through the Carpathians into Hungary, while the Austrians retreat into Austria. Bokwina is described by the Russians as a route.

The Turks have crossed the Russian border in the Caucasus and according to their own account, have defeated the Russian garrison at Ardahan. They are, however, displaying anxiety for their remaining possessions in Europe by feverishly fortifying the whole coast line. What they fear is not disclosed, for it is considered hardly possible for the allies to land a sufficient force to prove a menace to them. It is possible they anticipate an invasion from another source.

Indications point to the possibility of the Balkan states, which are now neutral, taking a hand in the war.

The Greek minister of finance has declared Greece is making preparations to maintain the new territory which she gained in the Balkan wars from Turkey and Bulgaria but that she has more to fear from Bulgaria than Turkey. It is not thought Roumania can look on calmly while the Russians are advancing toward Transylvania and it is expected she will join with Russia and try to secure the much coveted eastern province of Austria-Hungary.

Throughout the British empire and in the English churches in foreign countries intercession services were held today for the success of the Allies' arms. Many of the sermons embodied exhortations to the young men to join the army. King George attended services in the village church at Sandringham.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Eduardo Iturbide had crossed the American border and was in hiding.

The reasons for the secrecy concerning his whereabouts were not learned.

The last of the Sonora delegation to the national convention of Villa and Zapata chiefs arrived here today and will start tomorrow for Mexico City, headed by Col. Alberto Pina. Press dispatches from Mexico City appear to have been greatly censored and delayed.

CONVENTION FAILS OF QUORUM.

Mexico City, Jan. 1, via El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—The national convention, lacking a quorum, did not meet today. A special call has been issued for all delegates to meet tomorrow. President Gutierrez held a reception at the palace today and received delegations from his cabinet members and other prominent Mexicans.

CARRANZA IS SAFE.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 3.—Gen. Jesus Carranza, brother of Gen. Venustiano Carranza, is safe and well at Acuña, state of Coahuila, according to a telegram from him, dated from there yesterday, and received by relatives here today.

An undated dispatch to the state department at Washington, received yesterday, said Jesus Carranza was a prisoner at Salina Cruz.

WORD FROM SCOTT.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Acting Secretary Breckinridge of the war department received word today from Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, that he had received the instructions sent him yesterday in connection with the efforts to adjust the difficulties at Naco between the Maytorena and Hill forces. Washington officials described the situation tonight as "still in negotiation."

DODGE TO SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.—General Dodge, appointed by Carranza as governor of Tepic, Mex., sailed with his staff from Mazatlan for San Diego, aboard the steamer Union late yesterday, according to a message received here today.

45,000 FIRES IN TEXAS.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 3.—Forty-five thousand fires occurring in Texas since Dec. 10, 1910, have been reported to the state fire marshal.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allies Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Albert W. Kahl, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have used Castoria in my practice for the past 26 years. I regard it as an excellent medicine for children."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeb, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

GERMANS RENEW STUBBORN ATTACKS TO EAST OF WARSAW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

service of intercession day and offered a special prayer for the success of allied arms and in remembrance of those who have fallen on the battlefield.

Four services were held at St. Paul's cathedral which was thronged throughout the day. Westminster Abbey also had a large attendance.

At all the churches of England places of worship a special form of service sanctioned by the archbishops of Canterbury and York was used. At Westminster cathedral a large congregation assembled to take part in the special mass provided by the Missal to be used in time of war.

Similar services were held throughout the British Isles and in the overseas dominions.

To Increase Army.

London, Jan. 3.—A hint that the British government contemplates the introduction of conscription for increasing the army and navy was dropped by Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty, while speaking at the Browning settlement this afternoon.

Usual Report—No Change.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "According to the latest advices received here, there has been no alteration in the situation."

"The weather continues to be very bad on almost the whole front."

Wimborne a Lieutenant.

London, Jan. 3.—Baron Wimborne, who took the victorious British polo team to the United States last summer, has been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to the marquis of Aberdeen, resigned. The baron will take office Feb. 17.

German Airmen Visits Dunkirk.

Dunkirk, France, Dec. 26.—A German aviator paid a visit to Dunkirk during Christmas week, but he dropped no bombs, only peaceful Christmas greetings. His somewhat hazardous trip from the German lines was undertaken at the request of a Prussian colonel who wanted to know where his son, killed at Soissons, was buried and the parcel of letters and cards which the aviator dropped into the principal square of the city contained a letter asking for this information, together with letters from several French airmen, prisoners in the hands of the Germans.

The cards were borne by the aviator himself and bore the conventional greetings of the season, together with a message that he had been led to undertake the mission by his administration for the gallantry of the captured French airmen.

Count Von Moltke Chief.

Berlin, Jan. 3, via London, Jan. 4, 1:59 a. m.—Lieutenant General Count von Moltke has been appointed chief of the supplementary general staff, which comprises that section of the general staff remaining in Berlin to attend to the various functions of interior military affairs.

The health of the former chief of the general staff has not been restored sufficiently to permit his return to field service, but his physicians declared he must have work of some kind as he was worrying himself ill through inaction. General von Moltke has been weakened by an attack of influenza.

Infantry General Baron Mantteuffel has been appointed department general.

Exports From Hamburg.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 4, 1:59 a. m.—Exports from Hamburg consular district to the United States and insular possessions show a heavy decrease for the past year, having been \$19,320,712 as compared with \$29,159,212 in 1913, and \$37,357,683 in 1912. Raw materials, manufactured goods, foodstuffs and miscellaneous articles were all affected by the slump.

Officer Dies Bravely.

London, Jan. 4, 2:11 a. m.—Captain Arthur N. Loxley, of the battleship Formidable, stood on the bridge smoking a cigarette as his vessel lay down in the English channel last Friday morning after the ship either had struck a mine or been torpedoed, according to survivors of the disaster.

The captain's last words, they say, were a compliment to the officer who was accompanying the launching of the boat in the seamanly manner in which the work was being done.

"Captain Loxley gave his orders as calmly as if his ship had been in harbor with her anchors down," said one rescued sailor. "The only sign he gave that anything was amiss was a brief speech with which he exhorted his crew saying, 'steady men, everything is all right. Keep cool and be British. There's tons of life in the old ship yet!'"

Condemned to Death.

London, Jan. 4, 2:03 a. m.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent transmits a dispatch from Vienna which says a newspaper editor, Joseph Vitz, of Prossnitz, Moravia, was condemned to death by court-martial for a sedition speech and was executed two hours after sentence was passed upon him.

Two New Developments.

London, Jan. 4, 2:52 a. m.—Dally Mail's Petrograd correspondent says: "Two fresh developments have appeared in the German plan of campaign. They have sent Prussian and Bavarian troops to aid the Austrians, who have been ordered at all costs to hold the front protecting Cracow."

"They are also making efforts to cross to the north of the Vistula, hoping that with assistance from the East Prussian army, General Fritsch might threaten Warsaw from this direction. The threat of the Austrians to blow up the city and cathedral of Cracow if they are unable to hold the fortress so disturbed the Poles that they have sent a deputation headed by Count Tarnowski to implore the pope to avert such a disaster."

Newspapers Refrain from Comment.

Stockholm, via London, Jan. 3.—The Swedish newspapers thus far have refrained at the suggestion of the government, from making any comments regarding the American protest against the British attitude toward neutral trade. However, they have quoted fully the English and American papers, especially the declarations that there will be no rupture of the good relations between America and England.

Pope Weeps Over War.

London, Jan. 4, 2:49 a. m.—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, papal secretary of state, has sent the following in response to the Daily Chronicle's request for a New Year's message from Pope Benedict:

"The pope weeps over the war and

Home Defense of England Has Membership of Million

London, Dec. 22.—Almost unnoticed, England's home defense army—whether it be called the volunteer "training corps" or the "national guard" or the "special constabulary"—has grown to a membership of over 1,000,000 men in a space of less than three months. Moreover, this is only a beginning; apparently the number will be quadrupled before spring. Occurrences like the German naval raid on the Hartlepool and Scarborough in mid-December, send hundreds of the most desirous old and young alike, hurrying to take their place in this call guard which will have an immense task to do if invasion ever becomes a reality.

Drilling is carried on generally three or four evenings a week, in parks, squares and school yards all over England. The force is to be equipped as soon as possible with grey-green uniforms. It is already officered and equipped with engineer, ambulance, transport, signal, bicycle and motorcycle sections. Rifle practice is a principal part of the training as soon as the elements of drill are completed.

As to what the duties of these civilian soldiers will be should invasion be attempted there has been no definite information yet. They would be expected, it is said, to see that the population of the threatened towns was taken safely away.

In a German force actually managed to land and advanced toward one of these towns they would find the town deserted and all the food, stocks, water supply and other material destroyed. That would be the work of the civil guard.

As for rifles, the guard would be supposed to carry them more as a

deterrent than for use against an enemy. The guardmen would be charged with police duty like preventing panic and punishing would-be looters.

Even if no invasion comes, this well-nigh universal military training is bound to have a great effect upon the nation. The physical effects of the methodical outdoor exercise are already apparent to the men themselves. Leaders of the movement maintain it is bound to have a democratizing influence on England. The fact that workman and aristocrat have moved side by side through the long winter evenings may soften or even obliterate the sharp lines which have divided class from class in England. For the moment at least, it is certain social distinction is blown to the winds.

Here is a typical illustration: In order that the amateur soldiers may properly master the essentials of drills, their instructors made them take turns at instructing their squad section. In a stiff old country town not far from London it fell to the squire's chauffeur to command the men.

Chief Peters has just completed his bill and it contains some exceedingly important suggestions, especially pertaining to East Texas. He urges the creation of a state department of forestry under a skilled expert and endorses the bill recently drafted by the Texas Forestry Association, recently organized at Temple. This will be placed before the next legislature for consideration and legislation along its lines will be requested. Prof. Peters makes the declaration that unless the state steps in and seeks to protect the forests, the present large lumber mills will cease to operate within the next five years.

He performed his duty exceedingly well, although the soldiers under him included the dignified squire as well as the village blacksmith and a number of agricultural laborers. But the squad's gravity was severely tested when he was compelled to speak sharply to his employer for not taking up his dressing correctly. But his employer took it in the best spirit and a half hour later the temporary officer gravely was driving his master back to his house. Such things do not sound particularly strange in America, but in England that story would have been set down point blank as a fairy tale—until war came.

Timber conservation is advised by protection from fire and other destroying agencies and by the practice of continuous crops of timber in a way to yield the highest possible return.

Streamflow protection is aided in large measure by the maintenance of a forest cover on the hillier, rugged areas subject to erosion, which helps to check the sand run off of rain water. Thus besides protecting the soil from erosion, which is the cause of the silting up of navigable streams, the forests aids in preserving the regularity of streamflow and in preventing floods.

The report adds: "Belgian civilians have been wantonly shot and Belgian towns ruthlessly destroyed, systematically and by order of German commanding officers."

Proclamations issued by high officers of the German army are quoted in support of the findings. One of those reproduced, said to have been issued at Liege by General Von Baeck, after stating that the inhabitants of Ardenne had made a surprise attack upon German troops, announced:

"It is perfectly evident that the commander-in-chief has ordered the whole town to be burned and that about 100 people have been shot. I bring this to the knowledge of the city of Liege, so that the citizens may realize the fate with which they are menaced if they adopt a similar resistance."

Summing up its report, the commission says:

"After such proclamations who will be surprised by the murders, arson, pillage and destruction committed by the German army whenever they met with resistance?"

"It is a German army corps of patrolling party is received at the entrance to a village by a volley from soldiers of the regular troops, who are afterward forced to retire, the whole population is held responsible. Without inquiry, the place is given over to pillage and flames, a part of the inhabitants are massacred."

"In the region of Verdun and on the heights of the Meuse there was an artillery duel. We have gained a little ground again in the forest of Bouchon, northeast of Troyon, and in the forest of Le Prete (northwest of Pont-a-Mousson)."

"In the Vosges we have occupied one of the enemy's trenches. Artillery engagements have taken place in the Ban de Sapt and in the Valley of the Fave."

"In the upper Alsace our former gains in the region of Thann have been maintained. We have bombed a German train in the railway station of Altkirch and caused some damage to the railway between Carspach and Diersbach to the southwest of Altkirch."

"In general, the perceptible abatement which can be noted in our active offensive should be attributed to the incessant rains which soak the ground and make operations everywhere almost impossible."

Confesses to Murder.

Salem, Oregon, Jan. 3.—John M. Siers, an inmate of the state insane asylum, confessed tonight to the killing of Mrs. Daisy Wehrman and her small son, for which John Arthur Pender was convicted. Pender was under sentence to be hanged until the people of the state abolished capital punishment. He will be freed by executive order within a few days.

Siers confessed when confronted by a lock of his own hair which had been plucked from Mrs. Wehrman's clinched hand. The tragedy occurred near Scappoose, Oregon, September 4, 1911.

Statement from Petrograd.

Petrograd, Jan. 3.—The following statement was issued today by the army headquarters:

"On the Bzura and Rawka rivers we are continuing the successful repulse of German attacks in spite of the enemy's heavy artillery fire and bombing."

In the upper Alsace our former

gains in the region of Thann have

been maintained. We have bombed

a German train in the railway station

of Altkirch and caused some damage

to the railway between Carspach and

Diersbach to the southwest of Altkirch.

"In general, the perceptible abatement which can be noted in our active offensive should be attributed to the incessant rains which soak the ground and make operations everywhere almost impossible."

Two Retirements.

Vienna, via London, Jan. 3.—Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the retirement applications of General Liborius von Frank, commander of the fifth army corps, and Field Marshal Arthur Przyborski. Both were active in Serbia. General von Frank, who occupied Belgrade December 2, retires, it is announced, owing to ill health.

Death of Dr. Hansen.

Christiania, Dec. 25.—The death is announced at Bergen of Dr. Klaus Hansen, prominent as a physician in Norway and the leader of the fight against tuberculosis. He was 71 years old. Dr. Hansen was the chief physician of the municipal hospital at Bergen and a fellow of the Norwegian academy of medicine.

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"Two fresh developments have appeared in the German plan of campaign. They have sent Prussian and Bavarian troops to aid the Austrians,

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"They are also making efforts to cross to the north of the Vistula, hoping that with assistance from the East Prussian army, General Fritsch might threaten Warsaw from this direction. The threat of the Austrians to blow up the city and cathedral of Cracow if they are unable to hold the fortress so disturbed the Poles that they have sent a deputation headed by Count Tarnowski to implore the pope to avert such a disaster."

England's Best Way Is to Purchase All

London, Jan. 4, 4:15 a. m.—Arthur Kitson, the inventor and author of various works on economics, writes to the Morning Post suggesting that the simplest way out of the difficulty between Great Britain and the United States arising from the detention of American cargoes by British warships is for the British government to contract to take the entire copper and cotton supply of the United States for the next year or two. Mr. Kitson says it would be a profitable undertaking, as it would shorten the duration of the war by depriving Germany of these commodities and England could supply neutral countries with such quantities of them as would satisfy their demands."

About Dum Dum Bullets.

New York, Jan. 3.—Shrapnel wounds have probably been attributed to dum dum bullets and led to charges that prohibited missiles were being used in the European war, according to Dr. P. P. Walker, of Stockton, Cal., who served in the Harries ambulance corps in France. Dr. Walker, who arrived here on the steamer Arabic from Liverpool today, said he failed to find any evidence of the use of dum dum bullets.

Suffs After Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Woman suffragists fighting for a federal constitutional amendment enfranchising their sex will concentrate their campaign upon the white house again Wednesday when a delegation of democratic women will ask President Wilson to support their movement, which is to be taken up in the house January 12. The president already has expressed opposition to the amendment.

Colonel Prescott Dies.

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WACO MORNING NEWS

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Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Morning News will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the management.

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"TEXAS WILL FEED HERSELF."

This is the motto that has been adopted by the Texas Profitable Farming Campaign that will be launched at Temple in a few days and which, it is contemplated by the promoters, will extend to a number of the counties of this state. It is estimated that by the proper concert of effort on the part of farmers and business men, \$200,000,000 which is now being annually expended in Northern markets for food and feed products consumed in Texas, will be saved to this state.

"Something to sell every week in the year" is another motto or ideal held out for the farmers by this movement, which was recently put through quite successfully in over forty counties in Arkansas. The plan, in brief, is to send a group of experts on diversification, soil conservation, and general scientific farming, out into the country districts to meet the farmers face to face, and discuss with them in a friendly, direct manner just how they can best meet the situation that has arisen from the European war and solve the problems that were pressing upon them before the war came on.

It is contemplated that the business men and commercial organizations of the leading towns in each county will take charge of the details of the campaigns, furnish the necessary publicity, arrange for the meetings with the farmers, meet the experts when they arrive, provide them with transportation into the rural districts, and then go out with the visiting experts to meet the farmers and assure them of the co-operation of the bankers, merchants and professional men in the efforts of the farmers to work out their own salvation.

We recognize that many farmers are suspicious of "expert" or "book farmers," but business men who have had larger opportunity to travel and observe what is being accomplished elsewhere by scientific methods should go along with the demonstrators who will assist in this campaign and assure their farmer friends that what these men have to say is worth while and that they know what they are talking about. All of us recognize that something other than cotton should be employed in Texas as a money crop this year. But the farmers are going to have to be informed as to what they can grow to best advantage and for what they can find a profitable market after they have grown it. Co-operation in both growing and marketing will be necessary, and the Profitable Farming Campaign will go a long way in getting much of this information before the farmers.

This Bull Moose prophet overlooked one important factor in arranging the forces that contest for political supremacy in 1916. He neglected to place the governor of Texas. We cannot pass judgment upon his prophecy until this omission is corrected.

THE BULL MOOSE GRABS AT STRAWS.

Silence pervades the classic precincts of Oyster Bay, but the few Bull Moose left in congress are still making a noise. One of them, Congressman Hinebaugh of Illinois, chairman of the Bull Moose congressional committee, returned from his holiday visit to his home and gave to the Washington newspapers a statement advising the members of the Progressive party to unite with Progressive Republicans in the 1916 campaign, to the end that the reactionary element of the Republican party be "cleaned out" and the continued domination of the country by the Democratic party prevented.

When Bull Moose Congressman Bryan of Washington read his chief's statement in the papers he rushed to his seat in the house and interrupted consideration of the post-office appropriation bill long enough to tell the Congressional Record reporters that Mr. Hinebaugh spoke for himself alone and not for the grand young party.

"There are," said Mr. Bryan, "certain kinds of reunions that may be on the boards. We Progressives might possibly go aboard the Republican ship under certain conditions.

You know the revolutionists went on board a British ship on a certain occasion.

They did not care so much to find themselves beneath the British flag, for they went on to throw the tea that was on that vessel overboard into Boston harbor.

If it be possible for the Progressive party members to go back into the Republican party with axe handles and baseball bats in their hands to put out of business the old machine that dominated the party at Chicago and put Progressive men and women in charge of that ship, then the Progressives of the country might think about the matter. If the terms of surrender were satisfactory, we might accept."

Warming to his subject, Mr. Bryan proceeded to prove to his own satisfaction that both old parties were "wet from head to foot" and owned body and soul by the liquor trust, and delivered himself of this prediction of what is going to happen in 1916:

"The Prohibition party platform has only one fundamental plank in it that the Progressive party has not, and that is national prohibition. In a few days there is going to come up the question of woman's suffrage in this house, if it is not successfully choked off, and again the Progressive party membership in this house will go on record as it went on record on roll call on the Hobson resolution on December 22, with all except one for prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Progressive members will go on record unanimously for equal suffrage.

"I believe that with prohibition added to the Progressive platform we will have a permanent force of Progressives, prohibitionists, suffragists and public-ownership adherents that will have more strength in this country than either of the other parties, and we will have a leader who is no more afraid of the liquor traffic than he is of African lions, party bosses or big business, and who has already gone into Ohio and Michigan and campaigned against the liquor traffic, thereby supporting Progressive platforms which declared for prohibition, and I believe we are going to whip both the old parties and carry that amendment through under the Progressive party.

"The suffrage issue will prove an important factor. The women's clubs all over the country are against the liquor traffic and most of them are for equal suffrage. Add prohibition to the Progressive party platform and let the Prohibition and Progressive parties join forces with the women in the game and it would be some fight. It would be a crusade; party lines would be forgotten. Political meetings would become religious gatherings. A great revival of justice would be the result, and the majority in the house of representatives, as shown by the roll call the other day, would be repeated when the roll was called in the electoral college. We shall elect our candidates and put the liquor traffic out of business forever in this country."

This Bull Moose prophet overlooked one important factor in arranging the forces that contest for political supremacy in 1916. He neglected to place the governor of Texas. We cannot pass judgment upon his prophecy until this omission is corrected.

THE REDISTRICTING PROBLEM.

To disabuse the mind of any so optimistic as to hope that the regular session of the Thirty-fourth legislature will be a continuous love feast, it is necessary only to remind them that the subject of senatorial and congressional redistricting will come up for consideration. Not even liquor legislation bills can excite so much controversy and divide the legislature into as many warring groups as a redistricting bill. Such bills involve the liquor question and many others equally fruitful of wrangling and division.

The Austin Statesman, which has observed many redistricting fights, thus enumerates some of the considerations which make harmonious action impossible:

"Members of the house of representatives naturally desire to come back or to go to the senate. Some of them have congressional ambitions. Most of the members of the senate are tentative candidates for congress and often their interests conflict with the interests of men in congress at the present time. There are members of both the house and the senate who are closely in touch with certain members of congress and desirous therefore of protecting their friends' interests. The anti-prohibitionists are suspicious of the pros and the pros are suspicious of the antis. The antis want to frame redistricting bills in such a way as to conserve their interests and gerrymander out the pros. The pros want to gerrymander all the districts in favor of their cause. And both want to arrange districts

that will elect congressmen of their liking. The natural result is that there are formed some heterogeneous combinations in which personal interests become allied with causes against men and against the interests of other causes. Men who have not agreed before during a session of the legislature line up on the redistricting bills, and hence comes the trouble."

The constitution directs that the state be redistricted after each decennial census, but only legislative districts have been reformed since the 1910 census. Every effort to pass bills reforming senatorial and congressional districts has failed through inability of the legislature to compose the rival claims and ambitions of men, sections and causes.

The Thirty-fourth legislature should rise superior to all selfish considerations and redistrict the state. To continue the present senatorial and congressional districts is to deny the people equal representation in the state legislature and congress. The population of the state has increased more rapidly in some districts than in others. This is especially true of the western counties whose population has increased greatly since the 1900 census, which is the basis of the present senatorial and congressional apportionment.

POLITICAL BYPLAYS.

The men who labor under the big dome at Washington making laws for this country do not overlook many opportunities to play the game of polities. The outburst of the Democratic governor of Texas against the Democratic administration at Washington was not overlooked by these wise men and shrewd politicians.

The governor's statement appeared in the newspapers at the capital Sunday morning, December 27. Congress was not in session on the following day, but when it assembled Tuesday, Congressman Sloan, Republican, of Nebraska, obtained recognition to discuss an amendment of the postoffice bill and delivered himself as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I have on several occasions addressed at the desk criticisms of the Underwood tariff law on account of discrimination against the producers of the country. I ask to have read in my time a statement by the biggest Democrat of the biggest Democratic state in the country, Governor Colquitt of Texas," and the clerk read into the Congressional Record the Texas governor's denunciation of the Democratic tariff law.

Later in the day, the house still having under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, Congressman Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, obtained recognition to throw some light on why the office of assistant postmaster should not be abolished and did so by having read into the Record the Texas governor's statement in its entirety. Congressman Moore was moved to do this, he said, because "the publication of these views of the governor may come with more grace from the minority side of the house than if they were presented in all good cheer by the gentlemen from Texas themselves."

On the same day Congressman Hardy of Texas enlivened the proceedings by delivering his defense of the administration, and added by way of postscript, these words:

"Mr. Chairman, I ought not to take my seat without remarking that the Washington Post, which carried 'our governor's' denunciation of Mr. Wilson, carried also, so I am told, a letter to the president from the National Manufacturers' Association demanding the repeal of the Democratic tariff law, notwithstanding 'our governor' declares that by putting raw materials on the free list we have robbed the farmer and enriched the manufacturer."

These several illuminating contributions to the subject of reform in the postal department were so persuasive to the minds of the members of congress that they voted to cut off the salaries of all assistant postmasters, a good working majority of whom are Republicans.

We do not condone diamond robberies, exactly, but we are glad to see Dallas break the monotony of murders.

Waco laboring men will have an opportunity to practice some of their philosophy by donning "Made-in-Waco" overalls henceforth.

Texas is not in such a bad shape after all. The crops of this state for the past year were valued at \$352,000,000 in spite of the low price of cotton, incident to the war.

The Chinese president, who has issued a decree extending his term of office for practically a life time, is political saint after the heart of our own Governor Colquitt.

One of the strongest presentations of the growth of prohibition we have recently read is reproduced from the Philadelphia North American on this page today. It is interesting reading for anti and pro alike.

Just because you happen to break some of the resolution you made January 1 is no reason why you should not make other good resolutions during the year. Every resolution you keep makes you stronger in translating every good impulse into action.

"Our Albert," otherwise known as Postmaster General Burleson, will not be a candidate for the United States senate from Texas. He has authorized Postmaster George D. Armistead of San Antonio to make the positive announcement that he will not only not be in the race, but that he will actively support Senator Culberson for that position. This is an intimation that the administration's support is going to the senior Texas senator in his race for re-election!

Prohibition Wins a Skirmish

(Philadelphia North American.)

During the last half century's history of the American congress there has been no session more astonishing in its results than that of last Tuesday. After a debate lasting eleven hours, the house of representatives—a strongly democratic body—gave a majority approval to a constitutional amendment, of which the principal section provided:

The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

The proposal required, of course, a two-thirds majority of both house and senate, after which the amendment would be submitted for ratification to the legislatures of the states, its final adoption requiring the assent of three-fourths of the states.

Of the 443 members of the house, 386 declared themselves, one member merely voting "present," and 197 favored the amendment, 189 voting against it. Thus the project of national prohibition, while it received 20 votes less than a majority of the full membership, 91 less than the two-thirds polled a majority of eight of those voting. Moreover, the declaration for prohibition was made emphatic, since that system was favored instead of local option by states.

The mere record of the vote, however, does not reveal the startling strength of the demand for a sentence of national outlawry against the liquor traffic. It must be remembered that this, the most radical proposal ever offered on the question, carried the house of representatives on its first test. Counting the members present and voting, eighteen state delegations lined up solidly for the amendment and twelve were for it by 60 to 90 per cent. Here is the record:

Solid for prohibition—Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming—18.

Gave majority for prohibition—Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia—12.

Delegation evenly divided—Nebraska—1.

Gave majority against prohibition—California, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin—9.

Solid against prohibition—Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah.

Delegation evenly divided—Nebraska—1.

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Solid against prohibition—Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah.

The forty-eight states declared for national prohibition. And it is significant that not a single member of the house was elected exclusively as a representative from the prohibition party. The vote against liquor came from democrats, republicans and progressives in this fashion:

For prohibition—Democrats, 114; republicans, 67; independent republicans, 4; progressives 12. Total 197.

Against prohibition—Democrats 141; republicans 46; independent republicans 1; progressives 1. Total 189.

So completely were party lines obliterated that the leaders of the two old organizations joined forces in defense of the threatened liquor traffic. Underwood, for the democrats, was no more aggressive in his championing of rum than Mann, for the republicans.

In six years the supporters of the rum traffic have not improved upon this case. Their demand rests almost wholly upon the state rights and loss-of-revenue arguments.

But in the broader aspects of today's conflict will be found the most striking resemblance to that of half a century ago. Slavery was far more than an economic institution; its influence permeated every stratum of society and swayed every private and public relation.

The southern defenders of property rights in human beings summoned to their aid the beneficiaries of special privilege in the north. The same combination of political and divided parties, through it a part of the press was corrupted; the blight of the evil extended to legislatures and courts, to institutions of learning and the drawing rooms of society. Laws were made, judicial decisions were rendered, men and women were courted or ostracized according to the demands of the interests which put the rights of property above the rights of men.

That liquor exercised a like sway in this time needs no argument. It has its newspaper organs and apologists, its representatives in congress, and the state legislatures and on the bench, its defenders in all ranks of society, its reputable supporters at the polls. Just as there were men who would have scorned to traffic in this time need no argument. It has its newspaper organs and apologists, its representatives in congress, and the state legislatures and on the bench, its reputable supporters at the polls. Just as there were men who would have scorned to traffic in this time need no argument.

What does it all mean? Have our industrial leaders been caught up in the swirl of religious revival? Has a moral renaissance begun to climb up through the hearts of our captains of industry?

"Not a bit of it! They are as disinterestedly interested in the almighty dollar as they were, but their eyes have been opened. They see dollars, thousands, millions of them slipping away, and they are going to stop the leak or know the reason why."

Laboratory tests have proven beyond any question that a man's efficiency is lowered by the use of alcohol. If an office worker takes only so much as one glass of beer daily, he decreases his efficiency 7 per cent, according to experiments of Bergman, Kraepelin, Mayer and Kitz.

Do you wonder, then, that most of the money for the campaign which made West Virginia dry was contributed by labor employing industries in the state? West Virginia abounds in coal, lumber, oil and gas industries. These are almost to a unit active workers for statewide prohibition.

Judge J. C. McWhorter, who had charge of the campaign, says: "While I was helping to raise funds for our constitutional prohibition campaign, a brewer from another state, who had no liquor business in West Virginia, but who had thousands of dollars invested in certain other industries in the state, sent me his check for \$250 to help make West Virginia dry, because he knew what liquor was doing to his men and his business."

Another big national business, known as the International Harvester company, Shreveport, Louisiana, Standard Car Works, United States Steel corporation, Western Electric company, Pullman company, Edison company, Western Union, Interborough company, Standard Oil company, where drinking will spell prompt dismissal of any employee. He then asks:

"What does it all mean? Have our industrial leaders been caught up in the swirl of religious revival? Has a moral renaissance begun to climb up through the hearts of our captains of industry?"

"It is not commonly known that one of the chief considerations which started Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels into this action was the fact that, revealed by the medical inspector of the United States navy, there were nearly ten times as many admissions to the hospital for alcoholism in the American navy as in the British navy, and nearly fifty times as many as in the German navy." If alcohol was sending so many men to the hospital, it was undoubtedly rendering inefficient a still larger number of men who did not get as far as the hospital. Alcohol, in the name of efficiency, was banished."

It is not commonly known that one of the chief considerations which started Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels into this action was the fact that, revealed by the medical inspector of the United States navy

DEATH DOES NOT END WORK OF CHRISTIAN

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS AND MAN'S DEMANDS

ONE-TALENT MAN JUST AS NECESSARY AS FIVE-TALENT MAN,
SAYS REV. MORRIS.

FAITHFULNESS FOR ONE
WORLD IS FULL OF GOOD

Pastor of Fifth St. Methodist Church
Takes as Text Ephesians 2:10.

That the one-talent man is as necessary as the five-talent man and that the work of Christians does not end with death was declared yesterday morning by Rev. John R. Morris, pastor of the Fifth Street Methodist church. He took as his text Ephesians 2:10, "For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works."

The words are addressed to Christians people who had been delivered from the bondage of sin," he said. "The workmanship is the result of the new creation."

"The workmanship is flawless and the work is a perfect work. God has never yet turned off a botch job. The five-talent man was no better job than the one-talent man. Faithfulness was the mark of one while unfaithfulness was the mark of the other."

"An observation car and a freight car may each be perfect in workmanship, yet their utility are widely different. The tourist looks with delight upon the one, while the busy merchant has an eye for the other."

Made by the same company, one is as good a job as the other.

"But an attempt to use one for the other would be a perversion of their uses. An observation car loaded with wheat or coal! A freight car put at the disposal of a company of tourists! Such a course would bring a railroad company to early bankruptcy."

"The rule holds true in the work of the church. In the workmanship of God, there is room and women created in Christ Jesus, we find some intended for leaders—not drivers—and some for active service under the direction of leaders. In the economy of grace both are equally important, but each must work in his appointed place or there will be a perversion of purpose and a miscarriage of service."

"A leader is just as dependent upon his pullers as the pullers are upon their leader. But leaders or pullers we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works and the purities of Providence are frustrated when we decline to serve in our appropriate places."

"All men are not born equal. Our progenitors may have bequeathed to us burdens and infirmities that we cannot escape from. We differ in mental and physical constitution. The pronouncement of heredity is often very compelling. The bearings of environment are subject to great friction. These differ widely in different persons."

"So it is puerile to contend that one can serve the Lord as acceptably in a certain role as another. Some men can preach better than others. Some are better personal workers than others. The aptitudes and talents of one man fit him for one service, while another man is adapted to a different character of service."

"But while all this is true it does not follow that one is more acceptable to the Author of his being than the other. The five-talent man and the two-talent man are faithful. The one-talent man was not. You remember such an adage, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"God has a plan. He has created us unto good works. When will this work be complete? Where does the plan end? Certainly, not in this world. Either that or the God of the universe has very restricted views and plans that take no precedence over empires which their founders built with hope of lasting throughout all time."

"I believe that the eternal God has infinite plans of eternal duration. We are His agents here and shall be such forever. We should do His will on earth, knowing that through the process of immortality beyond the grave we shall continue to do His work there. We are parts of an infinite plan."

REV. M'GUIRE TALKS AT Y.M.C.A. MEETING

Rev. D. A. McGuire, pastor of the Clay Street Methodist church, addressed the regular Sunday meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on "Little Things."

The speaker stated that he selected the subject because of the fact that he did not expect a large crowd, and wanted to point out the bigness of little things.

He told of the great results that have come from small meetings. In one instance, he said, he walked sixteen miles through the snow to address a meeting at a church, and when he arrived he found but one man. The man was not a Christian, but declared that where a man was in earnest enough to travel such a distance under such conditions the work was worthy of support. This was the beginning of great church growth.

Little things count as declared. He said that although the weather was bad and the crowd not large, he was not disappointed. There was a possibility of getting close to a man in a small crowd that is not possible in a big audience.

He urged his hearers to save their pennies, for pennies make dollars. All big things have small beginnings. He made a number of practical suggestions and illustrated his talk with many actual happenings.

The meeting was held in the lobby of the building. The religious work committee of the Y. M. C. A. is pleased with the average attendance to the meetings, which are held every Sunday at 4 o'clock. A number of strong speakers will address the meetings this winter.

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GEO. S. McGHEE, Cashier—(Adv.)

Dorsett will weld anything you have. No job too complicated. All work guaranteed. Ring Dorsett, New phone 240; 610 Austin.—(Adv.)

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS AND MAN'S DEMANDS

"GOING FORWARD" THEME OF DR. CALVIN

REV. INGRAM PREACHES SERMON
AND MAKES COMPARISON
OF SEXES.

Sermon Divided Into Two Parts, In-
cluding Pretty Tribute to
Women.

"Woman's superlative weakness is that she does not demand as much of man as man demands of her," declared Rev. E. E. Ingram in a sermon on "Superlative Womanhood" at the Central Presbyterian church last night.

"In everything else, you are better than we are," the preacher said. "In no other way do we have you bested, but in this we are the stronger."

Because of that weakness the world is ruined with sin. This will be remedied when you demand one standard for men and women. You haven't the courage to demand it."

"A man says, 'I demand certain things of the woman I shall marry; if she is not up to this standard I will go without a wife.' In saying this he is safe, and he knows it, for there are worlds of good women."

The preacher took his text from Acts 9:36, "This woman was full of good works and alms deeds which she did."

The quotation is from the account of the raising of Dorcas from the dead. Dorcas was a woman of good works. Peter was sent for either before or just after her death. Arriving, he found neighbors gathered about her body weeping. They told of instances in which she had helped each individually. Peter brought her back to life.

This is the only account in the Bible of a person being raised from the dead because of good works, the preacher stated.

He then paid a high tribute to women.

Of those the preachers paid to God, he said that two of them were to women and one to man. He divided his sermon into two parts, the works woman has done and what she may still do.

He went into history and told of the many great women. Man, he said, has changed the geography of the world repeatedly, often for bad. In every instance in which woman has changed the geography of the world it has been for the better.

He went into detail of the works of women in history. When the Mayflower sought the first settlers to Jamestown, there were no women in the party. There was mutiny and disturbance. After women arrived there was harmony.

In science, he said, woman has risen to the highest honors. He mentioned the "Mechanical Universe," which was written by a woman. Radium, he said, was discovered by a woman. He mentioned works on political economy written by women.

In music he mentioned several of the greatest hymns which were written by women. They include "I Love to Tell the Story," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Just as I Am."

He spoke of Jenny Lind as the greatest singer the world has ever known.

In religion, he said, he hardly dared to touch on the great things done by woman. God made the earth, he said, and without considering the method, whether it was in periods of centuries or of short lengths of time, nevertheless he made the earth and all the methods—and then made man. He was not satisfied that His masterpiece had been reached, so he made woman—and then quit.

In speaking of the things woman may still do, he said:

"What woman has done she can do again. She can do more. She can elevate the ideals of humanity, for if the ideals of humanity are elevated in the future. It was a few un-

daunted spirits like General Washington who never lost courage and brought the American army through in triumph.

"In my opinion the United States has just been going through another such crisis. I believe we are on the sunlit slopes now, but only because we have a man of such moderation and wisdom to direct our affairs at Washington. Had it not been for the wise course pursued by President Woodrow Wilson, the chances are that some of the boys in this audience this morning might now be down in Old Mexico, targets for Mexican rifles."

Dr. Calvin scored Governor Colquitt in no uncertain terms for his attack on President Wilson and said that it was not a matter of politics but of patriotism. Through President Wilson's peace policy, the United States has escaped the rigors of war, such as are being felt in Europe, he said.

"On every hand," he continued, "are heard predictions that the nation is about to enter into a great war, as it causes us to stop and think awhile. The danger of complications with foreign powers is not entirely over yet, but I believe that all indications point to continued peace."

"In the matters of this church there is a crisis," he said. After detailing the experiences of the building committee in trying to complete the remodeling of the church, Dr. Calvin said that for one he believed that "Go Forward" was the motto that should be adopted. Just because there was a stringency in the money market, he said, was no reason why the congregation should lose heart and he urged that everybody help in making the coming year the greatest in the church's history.

"Co-operation, dedication and utilization of what we need to go forward," he concluded. "If we will all co-operate, every member put his shoulder to the wheel; if we will all make a fuller dedication of our command, we can go forward and become even a greater power for good in the community than we have ever been in the past."

"GOING FORWARD" THEME OF DR. CALVIN

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH
PASTOR READS TEXT FROM
EXODUS 14:15.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANS
LIFE BOOK OF GENESIS

Congregation and Official Board De-
cide to Do Some Improving and
Install Organ.

With Dawn of New Year We Begin
Writing Anew in the Pages.
Love and Light.

Within a few weeks, the congregation of the Central Christian church will be worshipping in the remodeled auditorium, a revival meeting will be held some time this spring and the purchasing of a pipe organ, new pews and the like, will be postponed until the finance committee has the money on hand to pay for them. After the pastor's sermon yesterday morning, the congregation met with the official board and decided on the above plan of action.

"Going Forward" was the theme selected by Dr. F. N. Calvin, the pastor, for his morning sermon. As his text, he read from Exodus 14:15, "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." He said that for a church to go forward, co-operation, dedication and utilization are essentials. All must work together, with earnestness of heart and taking advantage of all opportunities for the greatest success he said.

The first word picture he painted was of the children of Israel at the time spoken of in the text. The Israelites were facing the Red sea. On each side were mountains. Behind were the pursuing armies of Pharaoh.

Dissensions arose in the camp; some men were for turning back, others did not know what to do. In this distress, Moses called on the Lord. The order came, "Go forward," and the waves of the sea parted so that the fleeing nation walked across on dry land. Then the waves rushed together again, engulfing the Egyptians who were close in pursuit.

"Every nation has such crises," said the speaker. "During the dark days of the revolutionary war, in that dread winter when the Colonial soldiers left their footprints in blood at Valley Forge, only a few could see any hope in the future. It was a few un-

daunted spirits like General Washington who never lost courage and brought the American army through in triumph.

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GILL IN DALLAS.

Former Commissioner Gives Lunch-
to Friends.

Dallas, Jan. 3.—B. L. Gill, former banking and insurance commissioner in Dallas but now with a New York bank, spent Sunday in Dallas. He arrived here Saturday and gave a luncheon at the Oriental hotel for a number of his friends engaged in the banking business. He also conferred with J. S. Patterson, recently appointed commissioner of insurance and banking by Governor-elect Ferguson.

Mr. Gill spoke optimistically of conditions. He said money matters in the east were becoming more easy. In a few weeks, he said, he believed conditions would be normal again.

COLQUITT'S AMBITION.

Victoria Paper Says He Wants to Suc-
ceed Woodrow Wilson.

Victoria, Tex., Jan. 3.—The Daily Panhandle, oldest daily newspaper in the Panhandle, has been sold to a stock company of which J. W. Cheney, business manager under the old management, is president. B. N. Timmons vice president and R. E. McGee secretary and treasurer. In announcement of the change in ownership, published in its Sunday morning edition, the new owners announced a change in the location and installation of one of the most up-to-date plants in the state.

R. E. McGee, formerly of British Columbia, will be business manager. B. N. Timmons, a former Chicago and Washington newspaper man, will be editor-in-chief.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For City Commissioner.

Wiley J. Dunken is a candidate for the office of city commissioner, place No. 1 (finance commissioner), subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

For City Secretary.

John C. Davis is a candidate for re-election to the office of city secretary, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

For City Tax Assessor and Collector.

E. M. Ainsworth is a candidate for re-election to the office of city tax assessor and collector, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

R. L. Stribling is a candidate for re-election to the office of city tax assessor and collector, subject to the action of the democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915.

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GEO. S. McGHEE, Cashier—(Adv.)

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre. 3c and 10c.—(Adv.)

Musical comedy at the Cozy.—(Adv.)

PLAN OF CHURCH TO MINISTER TO MEN

REV. DAWSON, IN INITIAL SER-
MON, DISCUSSES "OUR SU-
PREME MINISTRY."

With Dawn of New Year We Begin
Writing Anew in the Pages.
Love and Light.

In order that the church may reach the souls of men and form the instrument of their redemption, it must go back to the method which Christ established of ministering to the physical, mental and other needs of man and satisfying them in order the more effectively to supply his spiritual needs, declared Rev. J. M. Dawson, new pastor of the First Baptist church, yesterday morning in his initial sermon of his pastorate here, following his acceptance a week ago. He preached on "Our Supreme Ministry" and spoke in part as follows:

"The Bible opens with the Book of Genesis, the book of beginnings. In the Life Book of each of us here today we start a new book of Genesis. A new year has dawned upon us and we begin the writing of a new volume which will tell the story of our lives, the failures and successes in another twelve months of aspiration and toil."

Likewise, Jesus demands that everything that restrains the exercise of life be removed. When they had rolled the stone away from the sepulchre and Jesus commanded that they remove the grave clothes and bandages which fettered him. It is a parable. When Jesus calls a dead soul into life he directs that every prejudice and habit and low vision and ignorance that hinders the free play of life should be removed.

Again, He glorified the forces that make for the increase and development of life. In the spiritual realm there are four upon which he laid great emphasis. The first of these is prayer, the second divine worship; the third, Christian

MODERN GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES



TRYING OUT THE NEW FRENCH GUNS

(Copyright, 1914, by The International Syndicate.)

A Short Description of the Most Important Death Dealing Machines and Explosives In the European War.

THE implements of warfare have in their evolution kept pace with the progress of the human race. When considered from a humanitarian point of view this statement is paradoxical, for the advance of man in the arts and sciences means a loftier and broader conception of the relation of peoples toward each other and a recognition of rights and obligations heretofore unknown. While the advance in the arts of war brings with it more terrible and destructive instruments, working quicker and greater havoc to life and property; thus the growth of one seems to increase respect for man's right to the pursuit of life and liberty, whilst the other is constantly devising more dreadful agencies for their obliteraton.

Types Of Guns.

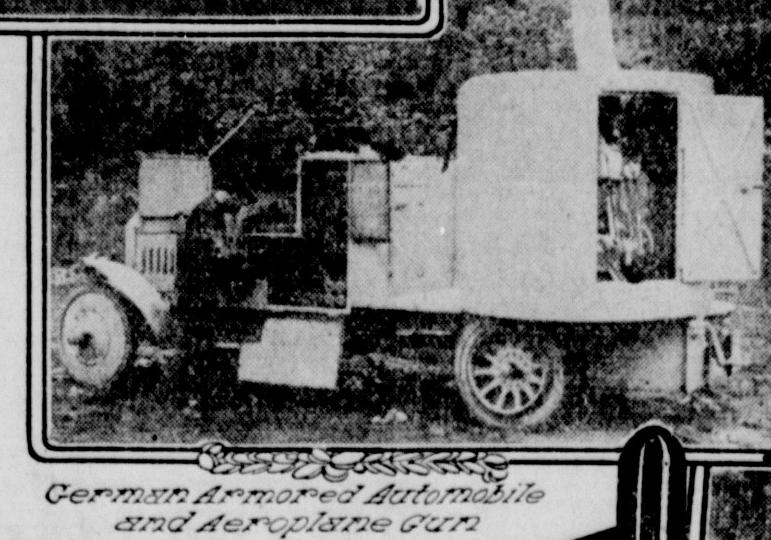
The types of guns to be found with the army of today are machine guns, horse artillery guns, field artillery guns, field artillery howitzers, heavy siege guns, mountain guns and aeroplane guns.

The machine guns are automatics of rifle calibre, delivering a rapid, heavy fire, and are attached to cavalry and infantry regiments. They come into their greatest use in the final stages of the fight or in surprises.

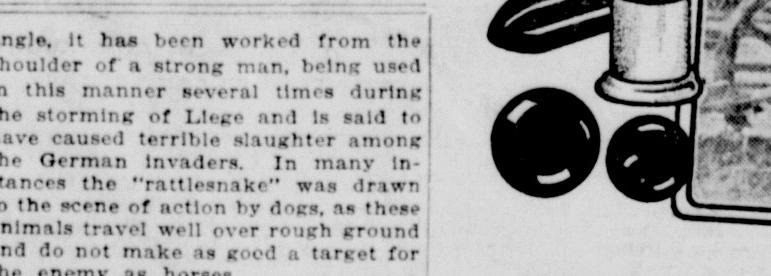
The Belgian Battlesnake.

The gun used by the Belgians and known as the "Belgian Rattlesnake" is of the machine gun class. It receives its name from the fact that while it is in action it has a spittle whirr not unlike the sound of a rattlesnake just before it strikes its victim.

Five hundred shells per minute are sent out by the "rattlesnake," which weighs less than thirty pounds. As it can be operated successfully at any



GERMAN ARMORED AUTOMOBILE AND AEROPLANE GUN



"BUSY BERTHAS"

angle, it has been worked from the shoulder of a strong man, being used in this manner several times during the storming of Liege and is said to have caused terrible slaughter among the German invaders. In many instances the "rattlesnake" was drawn to the scene of action by dogs, as these animals travel well over rough ground and do not make as good a target for the enemy as horses.

Horse artillery guns are used to control hostile artillery while the infantry is advancing, to prepare positions for assault, batter down the enemy's resistance and destroy his reserves.

The field artillery howitzers are short, light pieces of artillery throwing a comparatively heavy shell. They are the detectives of warfare, for it is the duty of the field howitzers to search the slopes of hills, deal with the redoubts, trenches, shielded field guns, houses in villages, and support the army when the assault is made.

Heavy field howitzers are only sent forward as required and do not accompany the army. They are for the destruction of fortifications, and their effect when fired against a fixed target, such as certain parts of a fort, is appalling. It requires some little time to focus the guns, but when this has been accomplished it is time for those inside the fort to move, for the results of their fire are terrific.

The heavy artillery are the most powerful of the movable guns accompanying an army and are used in smashing defended buildings and destroying the enemy's shielded field guns, and for the destruction of re-



"THE BUSY BERTHAS"

serves before they can get into action.

Mountain guns are light enough to be carried on the backs of horses or mules, yet are capable of firing quite a large shell.

"Busy Berthas."

The siege guns, such as the German "Busy Berthas" which battered down the Belgian forts, are, perhaps, the most powerful guns yet manufactured. It is said that they, too, are the result of American invention, although they are manufactured at the Krupp works at Essen and are named in honor of Madam Krupp von Bohlen, who before her marriage was Miss Bertha Krupp, the oldest daughter of the gunmaker of the German Empire and the present owner of the great factories which are now working day and night in order to supply Germany with these death-dealing machines.

"Channel Berthas."

Now comes the story that the Krupp factories are building a gun which will weigh twenty-four tons and fire a projectile a distance of twenty-eight miles. Should the Germans reach Calais this gun is expected to be ef-

fective against England in cross-channel fire. Every time the gun is fired it will cost the German Government nearly ten thousand dollars, and as the gun can fire only one hundred and twenty shots during its life time these giant fighting machines will cost the German Government a tremendous sum of money, each of them costing in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. It is said they have already been tested, being fired by electricity from a bomb proof three hundred feet from the gun. They are to be known as the "Channel Berthas."

The siege gun is a clumsy affair, and it requires good roads for their transportation, and the Germans are not moving any more of them than they require, knowing full well that in case of retreat these cumbersome machines would likely stick in the muddy roads.

Then, too, it requires an expert to fire them, and an experienced engineer from the Krupp factory has to be sent along to see that the gun does not balk. They are the most effective, properly installed, on well laid foundations, and the building of these re-

quires some little time.

The armored automobile containing an aeroplane gun is a product of the Krupp factory—one of its latest. This great steel car can rush along the road at from fifty to seventy-five miles an hour, the inmates being entirely protected by the coat of steel even while the gun is being fired. The gun can be removed if necessary and set up anywhere.

The explosives used are, of course, equal to the guns, and when one reads of the awful slaughter these projectiles have caused it seems that the very fiends must have inspired the inventors of these terrible things which hurl men into eternity without a moment's warning.

The famous turpentine explosive which is being used by the Allies is perhaps the most humane of all the explosives used, as it kills instantly and without pain. It is the gas from the projectile which does the work.

Shrapnel "The Man-Killer."

Shrapnel has been the greatest "man killer" of the war, although it



CUTTING UP SMOKELESS POWDER

is absolutely worthless against fortifications. It is, with the exception of the turpentine, which is still in an experimental stage, the most deadly shell known, and is the invention of an English army officer, who introduced it about 1842. It consists of a shell filled with bullets (usually two or three hundred) and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at a given point about eighty yards before reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion the bullet and fragments fly onward in a shower, killing or maiming the human beings or animals which happen to be in their path. All guns except those known as machine guns can fire shrapnel, and that used by the French guns is effective three miles distant. Statistics show that three out of every four men wounded by shrapnel die, while three out of every four wounded by rifles get well.

Military experts who have studied the progress of the present struggle are inclined to believe that the artillery is responsible for more fatalities than is generally supposed.

One of the best proofs of the destructiveness of the artillery fire is the fact that both the Germans and Allies are increasing their efforts to hide their men during the battles, even covering the fortifications with trees. In one instance the Belgians who were in a field covered their caps with straw and did deadly work with their rifles before they were discovered. A few shots from the artillery would have cleaned up the regiment. The effect of the artillery upon buildings is best shown in the many photographs which have become familiar to us through the newspapers.

The rifles carried by the infantry have a range of a mile and a quarter on the average, with a velocity of from twenty-five hundred feet to twenty-nine hundred feet per second. The German bullet is said to have a greater velocity than that used by the French, due to the fact that it is lighter in weight and propelled from the rifle by a heavier charge of explosive.

Smokeless Powder.

Gunpowder, the old-fashioned explosive, plays little part in the war today. As far back as 1845 it had a formidable rival in the shape of gun-cotton or nitro-cellulose, a substance which soon came into general use. This was evolved into smokeless powder.

Special Bullets For Airships.

The very latest explosive is known as the incendiary bullet and is for use against Zeppelins. It is fired from an ordinary rifle. When it strikes the airship its explosion sets the gas on fire.

Providing ammunition for all these engines of death is no easy task, and the ammunition factories as well as those which manufacture guns are running night and day to provide their countrymen with the agencies for the violation of God's law—"Thou shall not kill."

THE WORK OF THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION—SOME OF THE NEW STATUES, MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

Park as a memorial to the late U. S. Senator from Michigan and a graceful fountain has been erected in the rear of the White House as a public tribute to the late Francis Millet and Major Butt, distinguished victims of the Titanic disaster. In the newly-created plaza between the U. S. Capitol and the Union Station there have been placed two fountains—huge overflowing bowls—which were hewn from the largest single blocks of granite ever obtained for such a purpose.

The newer statues in Washington have included bronze figures of the nation's foremost naval heroes—John Paul Jones and Commodore Barry, the Father of the American Navy. The most important statue project now impending is that which involves the \$250,000 memorial to General Grant, the execution of which has been in progress for some years past and which will probably be installed and unveiled ere another year has rolled around. This Grant monument, including a splendid statue of the Union leader, will occupy a site literally under the shadow of the Capitol dome and in order that the monument may have a suitable setting Congress has decided to remove from their present location the greenhouses of the Botanical Gardens which have been objects of interest to all visitors to Washington for many years past. Meanwhile Congress is considering the advisability of erecting in Washington statues to Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and other national heroes not now commemorated in this wise in the "city of statues."

Proposed Bridge Across The Potomac.

While Washington is so rich in statues she has been lacking in some other monumental forms. As has been mentioned above, progress is being made in the provision of fountains; an arch is proposed as a contemplated memorial and a beginning has been made in the creation of bridges. Washington has as good opportunities as Paris for imposing bridges, and it is believed that no other one project will contribute more to the beautifying of the Capital than the erection of a memorial bridge such as has been proposed connecting the seat of government with Arlington, our greatest national cemetery on the opposite side of the Potomac. A bridge upon which work has just commenced will link the fashionable section of the "new Washington" with the aristocratic precincts of old Georgetown, a historic community that antedates Washington proper.

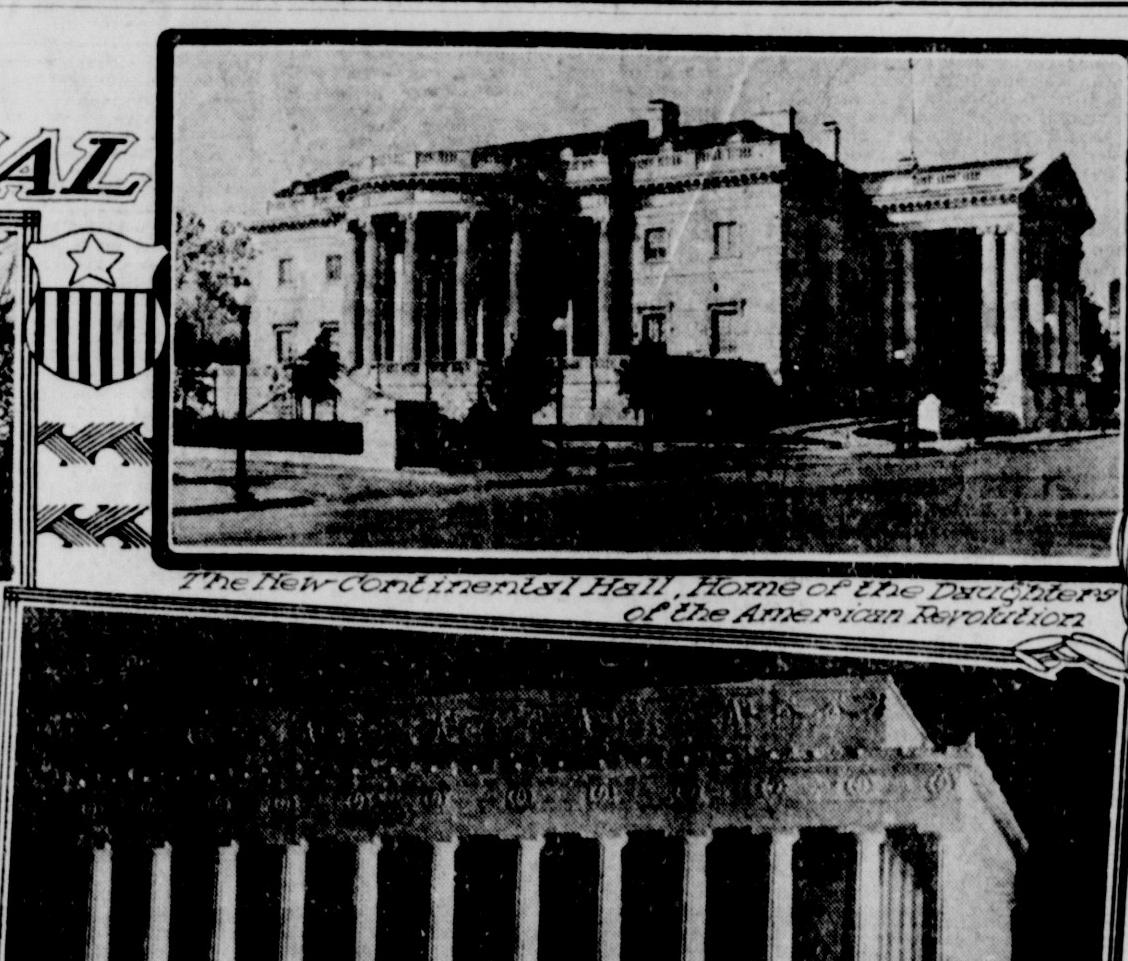
BEAUTIFYING THE NATION'S CAPITAL



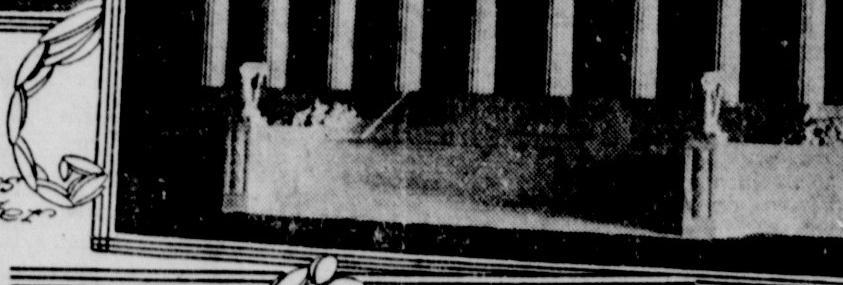
THE MCMILLAN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN



FOUNTAIN IN THE REAR OF THE WHITE HOUSE ERECTED IN HONOR OF FRANCIS MILLET AND MAJ. BUTT DISTINGUISHED VICTIMS OF THE TITANIC DISASTER



THE NEW CONTINENTAL HALL HOME OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



THE NEW LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Increased Effort To Render Uncle Sam's Seat of Government the Most Beautiful City In the World.

BY WALDON FAWCETT.

LONG strides ahead have recently been made in furtherance of the ambition to make Washington the most beautiful city in the world. New public buildings are being erected and projected at a pace not equalled at any time in the history of the American capital; new monuments, statues and fountains are contributing to the adornment of the City on the Potomac; and there is being rapidly evolved a water-side park system which is going to afford an object lesson for all our municipalities as to what may be done to embellish the natural beauty of a river front. Some of these projects are approaching completion after having been long on the way. Others are of comparatively new inception.

In the year 1901 Congress took up the task of providing an enlarged and improved park system at Washington—an undertaking that may be said to have been the forerunner of the present ambitious effort to glorify Washington—and in this connection sought expert advice on somewhat the same plan that has now become a fixed policy. Finally in 1910, four years ago, Congress established the present permanent Commission of Fine Arts, the work of which in furtherance of the beautifying of Washington is just now becoming so strikingly apparent.

Uncle Sam Is A Lavish Spender. That your Uncle Samuel is not stinting in laying out money to beautify the headquarters of the nation may be surmised from the fact that during the first year of its existence the Fine Arts Commission passed upon forty-one different projects the contract price of which aggregated more than \$16,000,000. The next year the new work amounted to \$7,000,000 and last year the total was ahead of either of the preceding years. To be sure, not all of last year's plans were for work at the national capital—the Commission now—including in its operations the consideration of projects for government monuments on battlefields and other outside work—but in the main these vast expenditures are for improvements in the District of Columbia.

And on the other hand the totals of the projects approved by the Commission do not include the expenditures for beautifying the U. S. Capitol building nor yet the vast outlays which are being made by organizations and individuals for the improvement of Washington. In explanation of the exception made in the case of the U.

S. Capitol it may be stated that Congress, having its own architect in whom great confidence reposes, has not seen fit to place its home under the jurisdiction of the new Commission. All the same Congress is making a big contribution to the transformation of Washington. Every year sees important additions to the sculpture and art treasures at the Capitol; latterly a tidy sum has been expended upon tree surgery with the purpose of preserving the historic trees on the Capitol lawn, and most notable of all, Congress is expending more than \$10,000,000 in the purchase of all the land lying between the Capitol and Washington's new Union Station and by tearing down all intervening buildings is providing for tourists a wonderful vista of the great white-domed building visible almost as soon as the sight-seer steps from the train that has brought him to this favorite mecca of American excursionists.

Magnificent Private Buildings.

As for the private projects—that is the non-governmental undertakings that are contributing to new ideals of beauty at Washington their name is legion. On the beautiful thoroughfare

known as Sixteenth street, which stretches northward from the White House, the National Geographic Society has lately completed a pretentious home; the Carnegie Institution has established its permanent headquarters in an administration building famous for a beautiful winding stairway; and the Masons of the country are just completing an enduring monument in a Scottish Rite Temple that is in very truth a masterpiece of massive masonry. Continental Hall, the white marble building erected at Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is quite as beautiful as any governmental edifice and equally notable are the white marble buildings of the new American University, the seat of learning lately established by the Methodist denomination and which was formally opened by President Wilson.

New Buildings Of Note.

Of the new architectural and mon-

umental jewels which are being added to Miss Columbia's crown easily the most notable is the new Lincoln National Memorial regarding which all our readers have doubtless read more or less during the past year. This classic structure, suggestive in appearance of a Greek temple, is being erected on the banks of the Potomac river in such a position that it will be in line with the towering Washington National Monument and the dome of the U. S. Capitol. The tribute in granite, marble and bronze to our martyred President will cost fully \$2,000,000. Work has only just commenced and it will probably be a couple of years ere this modern temple of fame is ready for visitors.

A majestic building which, when completed, will add much to the at-

tractiveness of Washington is the new home for the American Red Cross. This edifice will serve at once as an administrative building for the Red Cross Society and as a memorial to the women of the Civil War who by serving as nurses or in other capacities did so much for the men who fought in the War for the Union. All in the future, also, is the George Washington Memorial Building, a great national auditorium for the erection of which funds are being raised by popular subscription throughout the country. The \$3,000,000 marble home for the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing (the government postage stamp and paper money factory) which was so long and eagerly anticipated has lately become an accomplished fact.

A new postoffice has only recently been completed, this building, located within sight of the Capitol, has been built and equipped with the idea that it will rank as the model postoffice of the world.

Fountains A Feature.

Notable as is its new architecture,

it is in monuments that the "new Washington" is pre-eminent. For years Washington has enjoyed the distinction of possessing more statues of men on horseback than any other city in the world and now the fair city is rapidly attaining prestige in other monumental fields. For example Federal taste seems to be running just now to fountains and several notable examples have been erected within a short interval. A particularly artistic fountain has been erected in McMillan

TEXAS CROPS WORTH \$352,000,000 IN 1914

RATES FOR Classified Ads

IN THE WACO MORNING NEWS

1 insertion, per word.....	10
2 insertions, per word.....	20
3 insertions, per word.....	30
4 or more insertions, ½¢ a word for each insertion.	40

No ad taken for less than 25 cents. Sunday paper is counted as one.

FOR QUICK SERVICE—

Classified Ads will be taken over the telephone and are payable on presentation by collector the same day the ads run. Ads for Sunday paper to be properly classified must be in this office before 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Call either phone 1132 and ask for Want Ad Department.

shapes \$1 a ton at the close of the year.

Steel building work was again light, but orders for manufacturing plant extensions were more encouraging. Orders included 1,500 tons of shapes and 2,000 tons of expanded bars for cotton warehouses at New Orleans.

Improvised Writing Desks in War. "About these war correspondents," said the patient investigator. "What I want to know about them is this: Can they never, by any chance, find a table of any sort to write on?"

"A table?" echoed the listener. "Why I suppose that can. If they don't write on what we call their writing desks."

"Ah," said the investigator. "That is just the point. What do they? It strikes me that one of the curious developments of this war is the variety of articles that these correspondents use for writing desks."

"The record is obtained from current journals. We will observe that I have here a pile of French, English and American newspapers. After studying them for half a day I am in a position to supply some interesting facts about war correspondents."

"I suppose," the investigator continued, "that Correspondent No. 1 began his story this way: 'I am writing this on the bottom of an upturned coal scuttle which belongs to the train dispatcher at Seville.'

"Correspondent No. 2 starts out this way: 'I am writing this story on the top of a battered tea canister.' Correspondent No. 3 had found a tin wash basin somewhere, and was using that for a writing desk. Correspondent No. 4 had been lucky enough to find a refuge in the cellar of a house and was writing in the dark. Correspondent No. 5 was less fortunate. He had to make shift with a flat-bottomed beef tin. No. 6 was hopelessly scribbling with the flap of a soldier's knapsack for a desk."

"This is distressing to the rest of us," said the listener, "to think what splendid stuff those fellows turn out under such circumstances. It is certain that the writing desk does not make the writer."

"Conversely, it is equally certain that the writer is everywhere capable of making his own desk. Listen to this chap. 'I have been in the trench all day, and the only writing desk I have is the back of a dead horse belonging to a wounded officer.' Death seems thrilling about that, eh?"

"Thrilling?" said the listener. "It's magnificent."

"And what about this? 'I am writing the diary of our war on a heap of sand and angels dislodged from the cornice of a bombed cathedral.'

"I don't approve of that," said the listener. "If I had written on the remains of those saints and angels I shouldn't tell it."

"Oh, I do now," said the investigator. "Not many people get a chance to write war correspondence on thirteenth-century angels. It is only natural that those who do should like to talk about it." —New York Times.

It's Our North Pole.

Not a day should be lost in establishing the sovereignty of the United States over the north pole and the frozen lands and seas surrounding it, as Representative Smith of Buffalo urges be done by joint resolution of congress. This nation should proclaim that by right of discovery it holds dominion forever over the territory of Peary's exploit and that never shall the flag come down. It is the chance for America once more to take its place in the sun.

When we get the north pole we shall own the aurora borealis. We shall have added to our empire the greatest show on earth and can charge any price of admission we like. We shall hold it in trust as a cherished possession for all posterity. We can then go to the bottom of the northern seas, and never again need we dread that the armaments of Europe or the yellow peril of Asia will invade our sacred shores from that quarter.

A neutral north pole is a menace to our national safety and a challenge to the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. We must seize it at once, garrison it, fortify it with 42-centimeter guns, sow its inlets with mines and surround its coast with submarine and superdreadnaughts. Today we are totally unprepared to defend it, and the administration is to blame. Representative Gardner has the proofs.

Representative Smith has the right idea. We must expand according to our destiny, and a joint resolution is the easiest way. With the consent of congress, we hereby annex the north pole.

In Bad. In vain the angry spouse I coax; My irate wife avers I spent 10 cents more on my folks Than she disbursed on hers.—Ex.

Active buying encouraged the steel companies to advance bars, plates and

Real Estate for Sale

FOUR REAL BARGAINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
\$500 cash and the balance on monthly payments (no larger than the amount paid) is now being given you possession of choice 6-room home, modern in every respect, located on an east-front lot, right at the street car and within ten minutes' walk of the heart of the business district. See this at once. Price only \$3500.

Large rooming house, right close in on Columbus street, to exchange for a small home. This is an opportunity for some one to put non-revenue producing property into earning an income. Do not fail to see us at once about this proposition.

Owner must sell one of the best poultry and truck farms around Waco. This is an ideal home for some one and it can be had at a bargain. Party will consider city property, or stock in any reliable bank or trust company of the city as a partial payment.

Two thousand-acre stock farm, located within 6 miles of Waco, on a first-class road; 300 acres in cultivation; three sets of improvements; plenty of water; in fact, a first-class stock farm in every particular. On account of other business owner must sell and if you are looking for a home, see us at once. Will consider black land in Central Texas (on a cash basis) as a partial payment and give liberal terms on balance.

It's In the Want Ads

If it's a fur coat, evening dress, auto, a brass bed, pet or a place to live that you seek, you will find it advertised in The News Wants.

And if you want to sell anything, you can do so quickly through the use of a little News Want Ad.



It's In the Want Ads

If it's a fur coat, evening dress, auto, a brass bed, pet or a place to live that you seek, you will find it advertised in The News Wants.

BOTH PHONES 1132.

And if you want to sell anything, you can do so quickly through the use of a little News Want Ad.

Rooms for Rent

MUSICAL COMEDY at Cozy Theater, 10 cents.

TWO unfurnished rooms, \$10 per month. One front room, furnished, \$2 per week; in one-story dwelling. 626 Washington.

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms, completely furnished. 506 Jefferson, new phone 2225.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. 406 N. 5th St.

FOR RENT—Nice bed rooms. 403 N. 8th St.

FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping; reasonable. 215 N. 7th, new phone 2470.

ROOMS—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 702 S. 3d St., new phone 1569.

ROOM FOR RENT—Mrs. Henshaw at 1000 Austin St. has one large front upstairs room for rent, with or without board.

COUPLER ONLY, small furnished house, two rooms, kitchenette, lights and water. 1425 Washington St.

TWO connecting rooms furnished for light housekeeping, cheap. Old phone 1630, 714 S. 8th.

LIGHT housekeeping or bed rooms reasonable. 215 N. 8th St.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished bed rooms, with private bath, furnished heat; also two garages. 529 N. 15th St., new phone 1334.

WANTED—To repair shoes. Nicasia Boot and Shoe Factory, 318 Austin St.

STOVES and furniture repaired; work guaranteed. Old phone 2217. New phone 1215.

CALL A NAVIGATOR messenger boy if you are in a hurry; all calls carried direct. Speedy, reliable and courteous our motto.

WANTED—To repair your stoves. A Reese, or Coal Oil John, 394 old phone.

WE BUY and sell and exchange second-hand furniture; new and second-hand stoves. Johnson Furniture Co., 221 S. 2d St., old phone 325, new 1060.

TRADE and Exchange

WILL TRADE 5 acres truck land, close to city, for general merchandise, dry goods and nations. New phone 2676. Address Box 5, News.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOMEONE.

A ideal country home, with every modern convenience, barns, etc., 1 mile off of city limits, about 100 acres, stocked with Jersey, Duron hogs, poultry, etc. About 60 acres in cultivation, subdivided in pastures and fields; about thirty acres subject to irrigation; artesian water; beautiful park with lake; will trade or sell on easy terms; no cash required; about \$20,000 invested. Must be quick to be appreciated.

N. M. GAY, 314 Franklin St., phones 788.

Automobiles, Tires, Etc.

1915 model Metz at wholesale prices. If you want bargains in second-hand cars see W. M. Oden, 611 Franklin St.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1913 Cadillac, A-1 condition. J. S. Hill.

TRY A NEWS WANT AD.

Room and Board

A COUPLE or two young men to room and board in private residence. For particulars ring 2127 old phone, references required.

ROOM AND BOARD for two couples. 529 N. 11th. Phone new 727.

WANTED—Roomers and boarders; good eating, nice rooms, \$4 week; new management. 601 S. 6th St.

SPECIAL rates on board and rooms, \$4.50 per week; nice rooms for couples. 708½ Austin.

ROOMS AND BOARD—329 N. 4th St.

NICE rooms and board, all conveniences, close in. 605 Columbus, old phone 2083.

ROOM AND BOARD, close in. 329 N. 4th St.

Houses and Flats for Rent

FOR RENT—One 3-room cottage, also two 5-room bungalows. East Waco. Apply new phone 970. Moore & Son.

FOR RENT—Three-room apartment, all conveniences; close in. 618 new phone, or call at 501 North 10th.

FOR RENT—5-room bungalow, baths, lights, sewerage, four-piece plumbing; two blocks of Baylor. \$16 per month. J. O. Crawford, care Goldstein & Michel Co.

FOR RENT—5-room house on Dallas St., \$12.50 month. Old phone 874.

FOR RENT—Neat 5-room cottage, 2811 Washington. Phone 914 old.

FOR RENT—Five-room house with large hall; all conveniences; suitable for two families; good stable, buggy house, etc. 1007 N. 14th St.; none but responsible parties need apply. Max Goodman, old phone 133, new phone 2218.

FOR RENT—1001 N. 15th St., 5-rooms, modern, good neighborhood; just vacated. C. C. Shumway & Co., 776 new phone; 102 S. 5th St.

HOUSE FOR RENT, 207 and Clay, on car line. Apply W. D. Lacy.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

GEO. HALL in musical comedy at Cozy Theater.

SINGER sewing machine, drop head, all attachments, as good as new. \$25. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

WOOD—I have large quantity of good wood for sale. Address C. M. Dempsey, Route 3, Dawson, Texas.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD—Dry oak wood delivered from car. \$4.50 and \$5 cord. 350 sticks stove wood, \$1. Both phones 1450-Y.

WHITE drop-head sewing machine \$10. 312 Austin St., Bankrupt Store.

FOR SALE—\$200 Victoria in first-class order, and lot received for \$125. Call new phone 2483.

HONEY—Guaranteed pure fine quality, 120 pounds strained, \$9.60; 120 pounds comb, \$12. f. o. b. Honolulu. A. H. Knolle, Sandia, Tex.

STANDARD drop-head sewing machine, \$10. 312 Austin St. Bankrupt Store.

WOOD FOR SALE—Good cord wood, \$2.50 per cord on ground, or \$1 delivered, if taken now. Hall Etter, Ind. phone 3005-R.

Southbound.

No. 1 leaves 10:15 a.m.

No. 15 leaves 10:20 a.m.

No. 17 arrives 10:30 p.m.

No. 18 arrives 10:32 p.m.

No. 20 arrives 10:45 a.m.

No. 22 arrives 10:55 a.m.

No. 23 leaves 11:00 a.m.

No. 24 arrives 11:15 a.m.

No. 25 arrives 11:30 a.m.

No. 26 arrives 11:45 a.m.

No. 27 arrives 12:00 p.m.

No. 28 arrives 12:15 p.m.

No. 29 arrives 12:30 p.m.

No. 30 arrives 12:45 p.m.

No. 31 arrives 1:00 p.m.

No. 32 arrives 1:15 p.m.

No. 33 arrives 1:30 p.m.

No. 34 arrives 1:45 p.m.

No. 35 arrives 2:00 p.m.

No. 36 arrives 2:15 p.m.

No. 37 arrives 2:30 p.m.

No. 38 arrives 2:45 p.m.

No. 39 arrives 3:00 p.m.

No. 40 arrives 3:15 p.m.

GREEK CHRISTMAS IS NEXT THURSDAY

JANUARY 7 TO BE OBSERVED
AND NEW YEAR COMES ON 14.
NO FORMAL OBSERVANCE.

Greek Christmas will be observed Thursday. The Greek church calendar is not the same as is used in most other parts of the Christian world. New Year's falls on January 14. Christmas is observed January 7.

In the larger cities of the United States where there are large Greek colonies Christmas and New Year's are observed much in the same way that December 25 and January 1 are observed by countries using the Gregorian or new calendar.

There will be no formal observance of Greek Christmas or Greek New Years in Waco but many Greek families will have private celebrations and the night before New Year's there will be watch parties. Where there are big colonies and a Greek church the celebrations are elaborate.

The Greek church uses the Julian calendar. It was introduced in B. C. 46 by Julius Caesar, and slightly modified under Augustus, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, each fourth or bissextile year, leap year, having 366 days, and the months having the same name, length and order as now.

The Gregorian calendar, the one now in general use in America, is the one introduced by Pope Gregory III in A. D. 1582, and adopted in Great Britain, the English colonies and America in 1752, consisting in a reformation in the Julian calendar.

Since the Julian year is about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year the date of vernal equinox had, since A. D. 325 become displaced by ten days. In order to restore it Gregory suppressed ten days by ordering that October 5, 1582 should be followed by October 15, and to prevent further displacement he provided that of the centennial years 1600, 1700, etc., only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years. In other respects the Gregorian calendar is the same as that of the Greek church, the Julian.

The difference thus between the two calendars is 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900 and 13 days from 1900 to 2000. The calendars are becoming further separated all the time.

The two styles of reckoning are also called the Old Style and New Style.

The ancient Greeks used the Attic calendar which divided the year into twelve months of 29 and 30 days each as follows:

Hecatombaion (July-August)
Metagestes (August-September)
Beodromion (September-October)
Pyanepsion (October-November)
Maemacterion (November-Decem-

ber.)

Poseidion (December-January)
Gamelon (January-February)

Anthepteron (February-March)

Ephedron (March-April)

Munychion (April-May)

Thargelion (May-June)

Sitophrorion (June-July)

A fixed relation in the ancient calendar was maintained by introducing an intercalary month, "the second Poseidion" at first in an inexact way, afterward in years 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 19, of the Metonic cycle. Dates were reckoned in Olympiads. In ancient days the Greek calendar or Kalends was called "a time that will never come again" as the Greeks used no exact calendar.

The Olympic games were held every four years, and the Olympiad was named after the winner of the contests.

BURLESON NOT A CANDIDATE

Postmaster General Will Throw His Support to Culberson in Latter's Desire to Succeed Himself.

George D. Armistead, postmaster of San Antonio, is authority for the statement that not only will Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson not be a candidate for the United States senate, but that he will be an active and cordial supporter of Charles A. Culberson.

"During the course of a long and cordial talk I had with Mr. Burleson Thursday," said Mr. Armistead, "he asked me to make for him the public statement that he has no candidate for any office and that so far as the United States senatorship is concerned, he will give to the candidacy of Charles A. Culberson every atom of strength he knows how to lend.

Senator Culberson's Health Restored.

"I am requested by the postmaster general to add that Senator Culberson has so far recovered his health that his candidacy for re-election is a certainty, all of which is to be demonstrated by Mr. Culberson in his own good time, and with the democrats of Texas and his audience. He would regard the future or inability of Senator Culberson to handle the race state and a national misfortune, and, believing that, means to be everything proper to insure to Texas and to the national administration the retention of Mr. Culberson as a senator of the United States.

"This ought to settle for good and all some rumor factories that have been working overtime of late.

Fed Confident of Culberson's Success.

"Speaking for myself and just as a democrat and private citizen, I desire to emphasize the fact that when a man with a record like Charles A. Culberson can not be defeated by the democrats of our state, it will be time to feel things have gone awry. Through a quarter of a century of efficient public service there is not a fly spot on Charles A. Culberson's career. The democracy of Texas will not put one on it by refusing to send him back to the great place he exalts by his learning, his steadfastness and his courage."

"Nor unless I am sadly in error, will the situation as far as the result is concerned, be much changed by the entrance of a dozen opponents or only one opponent. If Texas democrats owed nothing to Mr. Culberson they would still owe something to themselves."

This Morning The Sanger January Clearance Sale Start and The Sanger January White Sale

Link the words January Clearance Sale with the Sanger Store and you have connected the forces that create instant and enthusiastic buying of merchandise. To those who have lived in this community during the beginning of any year since the establishment of this store this is a well known fact. The January Clearance Sale at the Sanger Store has been, since the beginning, exactly what the name Clearance implies. It is during the January Clearance Sale that prices are reduced to the lowest possible figure. Reduced to clear our stocks and clear them quickly. We know and fully appreciate the reason why this sale attracts and commands the attention that it does, it is simply because we have always conducted the January Clearance Sale as we do all of our business dealings---offering nothing for sale that we ourselves have not full confidence in and making no statement nor quoting or printing any price or description that we cannot back up in a thorough and whole-hearted manner.

FOR the January Clearance Sale of 1915 which starts in every department of this store this morning and which features at great price reductions almost every human need in Apparel and Household merchandise, we have this to say: "We have prepared this Sale with the same sincere purpose, the same careful regard for truth and honesty and the same thoroughness that has characterized all its predecessors. We have reduced prices to lower figures in nearly every instance than ever before. And we anticipate the greatest sale in our history."

Read Again the Sanger Announcements with Prices and Descriptions for the January Clearance Sale and the January White Sale. Come Today

All Three Courts to Be in Session Again This Morning

The aljunary terms of the Nineteenth district and county courts begin today and Judge Richard L. Munroe of the Fifty-fourth district court expects to hear some special matters, so all three courts will be going at once for the first time in several weeks.

Civil jury cases will be called in the Nineteenth court and the criminal dockets will be taken up in the county court, the following cases being set for this week:

January 4: Halbert Calvert, aggravated assault and battery; Halbert Calver, swindling; H. A. Long, pistol; Dennis Miller, theft; Shirley Deppell, aggravated assault and battery; Sylvester McDowell, aggravated assault and battery; Wiley Byas, pistol; W. E. Wolfe, adultery; Mildred Robinson, alias Mildred Wolfe, adultery; Mildred Robinson, theft.

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CUT YOUR FEED BILL HALF.

Rev. S. M. Provence, D. D., will read a sermon at the meeting of the Pastors and Ministers' association, which will meet at the Y. M. C. A. at 11 o'clock this morning. The members of the association will then discuss the sermon.

Plans for the entertainment of the statewide convention of the Anti-Saloon league, which meets here Feb. 9-10, will be discussed and committees appointed to arrange details.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WILFORD W. NAMAN,
Lawyer. Telephone 354
162-703 Amicable.

D. R. L. S. DOWNS,
Successor to Dr. C. D. Hudson.
Residence Higgins Hotel
563 Pecan.

Musical comedy at the Cozy. (Adv.)

Beautiful girls at the Cozy Theatre.
5c and 10c. (Adv.)

Music comedy at the Cozy. (Adv.)

Music comedy at the Cozy. (Adv.)

Cotton Palace Board to Elect President at Meeting Tonight

Officers will be elected at a meeting of the Cotton Palace directors tonight. The meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 8 o'clock. A president, vice president, secretary and treasurer are to be elected. The election of officers last year occurred Jan. 5.

Besides the election of officers, plans for the 1915 exposition will be discussed. The athletic field to be created this year will be one matter to be taken up. Baylor and the Louisiana State university elevens will meet on the new field during the Palace and other contests are to be staged.

On Feb. 1 the spring term will begin. Many pupils will be promoted from the ward schools to the grammar schools and from the grammar schools to the high school.

Baylor university and the Sacred Heart academy will resume today. St. Basil's will reopen Wednesday for the boarding students and on Thursday for the day scholars.

Body of Aged Man Put in the Potters Field

Surrounded only by men as penniless as himself, George Miller, about 75 years old, died at 7:30 yesterday morning in the Downtown Mission, 608½ Austin avenue. Diligent search through his clothing and belongings failed to give any information as to the dead man's home. If he had any. He was a bricklayer by trade.

The body was buried without any services, by the Layton Puckett Undertaking establishment, yesterday afternoon in the potter's field in East Waco.

Miller had 35 cents in his pocket when he died. In a much-worn notebook was written the address of "J. L. Miller, Jacksboro, Texas." A telegram to Jacksboro brought the response that no J. L. Miller was known there. His grip contained only some dirty clothes, shaving utensils and a trowel. One of the men at the mission said that he had seen Miller at Broxton, Texas, three or four weeks ago. Miller came to Waco a few days ago.

At a meeting held here this morning, J. W. Evans, new superintendent of the Texas Central and of the Katy terminals at Bellmead, discussed with his heads of departments, general plans for the work which he has just undertaken. Mr. Evans comes here from Oklahoma City, where he was trainmaster for the Katy. He succeeds A. A. Matthews, who becomes assistant engineer of maintenance of way for the Katy. Mr. Matthews' headquarters will be in Dallas.

The new Texas Central superintendent has been in railroad work for thirty-six years and has been in the south nine years. For seven years he was superintendent of the Alabama-Great Southern, a branch of the Queen and Crescent railway. Mr. Evans expressed himself yesterday as being greatly charmed with Waco. He expects his wife and daughter to join him here in the near future.

Mr. Evans has planned to make a motor car trip over the entire route of the Texas Central at once, so that he may get in actual touch with local conditions. He is a practical railroader and is recognized as a man of unusual ability in his profession. While Waco people will miss Mr. Evans and his family, they will regret seeing Mr. Matthews leave, although his many friends are glad to see him secure the promotion which has been given him.

He had been sick ever since he reached Waco last week. Some of the men at the mission say they advised him to go to the city physician but that he did not do so. When he went to bed Saturday night he was complaining that he felt badly. His companions at the mission tried to relieve his suffering but he grew weaker and died yesterday morning, no doctor being in attendance on him at the time, far from home, among strangers and practically penniless.

Alarm System Out of Order.

The fire alarm system has been out of order for several days. An alarm was turned in at Fifteenth and Herzing Saturday night and the bell rang but three tops were cut off at 3:20.

An alarm was turned in at Eighth and Jackson last night when a small blaze was discovered in a nearby hotel and the alarm did not sound. Only when the fire department was notified by telephone did the chemical engine arrive. The fire was extinguished some time before the engine came.

M. L. GARRETT.

Candidate for city commissioner, place No. 2, subject city democratic primary, Feb. 16, 1915. (Adv.)

If you have anything that needs repairing, don't forget to ring Dorsett. I will fix it and it will stay fixed. All work called for and delivered. New phone 210; 610 Austin—Adv.

Music comedy at the Cozy. (Adv.)

Music comedy at the Cozy. (Adv.)